

CATALOGUE NO. 5

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DOORS

FOR COLD STORAGE

Jones Cold Store Door Co.,

Hagerstown, Maryland., U.S.A.



"JONES" AND "NOEQUAL"

COLD STORAGE DOORS

FIREPROOF AND NON-FIREPROOF

"NOEQUAL"

FREEZER DOORS
REVOLVING ICE CREAM DOORS

"JONES"

COLD STORAGE WINDOWS

"JONES" AND "NOEQUAL"

ICE RECORDING DOORS AND CHUTES

"JONES"

REFRIGERATOR FRONTS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

INCORPORATED 1906

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND, U. S. A.

J. V. JAMISON

PRESIDENT

T. B. SOUTH

VICE-PRES.

J. V. JAMISON, JR.

SEC'Y-TREAS.

R. L. JAMISON

ORDER & SHIP'G DEPT.

MARCH 1913

"JONES" & "NOEQUAL"
TWO DISTINCT TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

WE ARE THE ONLY MANUFACTURERS
OF TWO DISTINCT TYPES OF COLD STORAGE DOORS

"JONES"

WITH SQUARE JAMBS AND TWO SEALS OF CONTACT

"NOEQUAL"

WITH ROUND JAMBS AND THREE SEALS OF CONTACT

FOR USE

IN COLD STORAGE
AND ICE MANUFACTURING PLANTS

IN PACKING AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES, ABATTOIRS,
BUTCHER SHOPS, MEAT PRESERVING AND FISH CURING PLANTS

IN BREWERIES,
DISTILLERIES AND WINE STORAGE

IN ICE CREAM FACTORIES,
CREAMERIES, DAIRIES, BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES

IN SUGAR, CHOCOLATE,
MOLASSES AND VINEGAR FACTORIES

IN HOTELS, HOSPITALS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
THEATRES, OFFICES, CAFES, PRIVATE RESIDENCES AND SHIPS

IN CHEMICAL WORKS,
DYNAMITE FACTORIES AND LABORATORIES

IN INCUBATORS WHERE A
HIGH, LOW OR EVEN TEMPERATURE IS REQUIRED

IN IRON AND STEEL MILLS WHERE
REFRIGERATION IS USED FOR DEHYDRATING THE BLAST

OUR NEW PLANT AND PRODUCTS

The phenomenal growth of our business has necessitated the erection of a new plant (see next page), which is not only the largest, but the most modern of its kind in the world, devoted exclusively to the production of Cold Store Doors, Windows, Etc.

Shipping Facilities

Four Railroads—Western Maryland, which is the tidewater division of the New York Central, the Cumberland Valley, a part of the Great "Pennsylvania System," the Norfolk & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio—give ample facilities for domestic and export shipments.



AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING, 1905-1909



1909 TO 1913



Front and west side, showing rail-
road siding and loading platform.



Rear view, showing a part of the
lumber yard.

CHAPTER I.

OUR POLICY

We have had eight years of experience in the manufacture of Cold Storage Doors and Windows exclusively, for every kind of a plant wherein refrigeration is used. We now offer the knowledge gained by this experience, together with our advice, to help prospective buyers to obtain the best results with the least expense. We invite your inquiries for anything in our line, either of a standard or special nature.

Our Standard Doors and Windows are well adapted for general needs, but we realize often times doors and windows of a special nature are needed, and these we are also glad to build. In plain terms we are in business to supply what you want, as you want it. Our latest equipment enables us to get all orders out promptly, and at a price well in line with the quality of the article. "QUALITY" IS OUR MOTTO.

We firmly believe in the saying "Not to progress is to retrogress," and with that we offer our "New 1913" products with no apology, as being the embodiment of our knowledge, experience and progress, feeling that they are the best yet produced, and will continue to be accepted and appreciated by the trade, as the standard by which all others are measured, both in material, workmanship, durability, and insulating efficiency, but we reserve the right to make improvements from time to time without supplying the improvement to doors previously made.

Do not think our product above criticism. We do not claim perfection, but we do especially ask you to write us your criticisms, complaints and suggestions. However trivial, it will be given careful investigation, and if well founded, you will not find it on your next door. The improvement of our product is largely due to the co-operation of our customers.

PATENT COLD STORAGE DOORS AND WINDOWS

The use of Patented Cold Storage Doors and Windows has become so general, that there is scarcely a user of refrigeration who has not discarded the time-honored, ill-fitting, home made one, with its ineffectual hardware, for the up-to-date "Patented" article. But to those who have not yet seen fit to make the change we direct this argument.

A few years ago the trade bought patented doors for the "showy places" only, and had those less exposed made by a carpenter, or the local planing mill, assuming that a patented door was an expensive luxury made for looks, and not for hard service. Time only has proved the fallacy of this reasoning, and that the latter was not only the best, but the cheapest in the end.

As evidence of the truth of the above statements, we refer you to any of the recognized authorities on the subject of Cold Storage construction. However much they may disagree on the methods of construction, or the insulation, they unanimously agree that you should use a "Patented" door. We quote below from several of the standard works:

Mr. Madison Cooper, member A. S. R. E. * * * * *
 "The special Cold Storage Doors on the market, the author believes to be far above anything else in this line, and does not hesitate to recommend them to those wanting a door which will prevent air leakage. The prices are very reasonable, considering the excellent material and fine work put into their construction"
 * * * (Practical Cold Storage, copyrighted and published by Nickerson & Collins Co., Chicago).

Mr. Louis M. Schmidt, Ph. B., member A. S. R. E. * * *
 "The importance of giving due attention to the construction of doors and windows in a modern cold storage structure is well recognized * * * *. The construction of doors has been well developed, a number of first class articles being on the market"
 * * * (Artificial Ice Making & Refrigeration. Third Revised Edition).

Mr. J. E. Siebel, Director Zymotechnic Institute, Chicago
 * * * *. "It may not be amiss on this occasion to state that the doors of cold storage buildings, rooms, and ice boxes play a most important role in the economy of a plant; and therefore their construction, which is frequently left to the discretion of an ordinary carpenter, is a matter of the greatest importance * * *. Facility for easily and quickly opening and closing * * * is most important. Workmen leave doors open while going in and out if these parts are neglected * * *. For this reason it is but fair to recognize the laudable exertions of those firms who make the rational construction of doors * * *. (Compend of Mechanical Refrigeration and Engineering, copyrighted and published by Nickerson & Collins Co., Chicago).

HOW AND WHY OURS EXCEL

Because—they are built with full scientific knowledge of the subject, gained from years of experience.

Because—we use only the best material in their construction, and experience has taught us the proper allowances for shrinking and swelling under refrigeration.

Because—the material used is heavier than that used by any of our competitors, as evidenced by a comparison of shipping weights. The additional weight gives us the great strength, rigidity and wearing ability for which our Doors are noted.

Because—they are built with multiple seals of contact between the door and frame, at the top, bottom and sides, where others have but one. The multiple seals are fitted with our own waterproof gasket, forming a $\frac{1}{2}$ " confined air space around the door.

Because—our Automatic Self-tightening Fastener really draws the door closed tighter and tighter each time it is slammed. The harder the slam the tighter the fastener holds the door shut.

Because—we state positively that we have the only Adjustable Spring Hinge, whose spring pressure can be controlled. A few turns of a set screw, gives a new pressure to the spring and a new seat to the door against the multiple seals of contact.

Because—the hinges and fastener are from three to five times heavier than other makes, weighing 60 lbs., and therefore practically indestructible. The hardware is applied with bolts instead of the usual light wood screw. It cannot jar loose.

Because—we get a majority of the large contracts throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America. We get repeated orders from the same people, (see our "List of Users,") who in many cases, have previously used other makes, which is strong evidence of the superiority of ours.

Because—we will furnish doors free to any reputable person for competitive test—for insulating efficiency, ease of operation, strength, durability, construction, material and workmanship. We invite these tests.

Because—we improve our product when weaknesses appear, keeping up-to-date and ahead of competitors, always being in the market with the best to be had and guaranteeing every article satisfactory.

PRICES

There are no prices listed in this catalogue. We will quote promptly, by mail or wire a price as low as consistent with the quality of our product. We have only one price and one quality to all.

Terms of Sale

Prices quoted f. o. b. Hagerstown, unless otherwise stated.

All contracts are contingent upon delays in Transit, Fire, Strike, Accident, or other causes beyond our control.

To parties who have established credit, or are satisfactorily rated in the Commercial Agencies, we will extend thirty days credit. Parties sending their first order will save delay by sending references. Remittances in New York, Pittsburg or Chicago Exchange.

Upon delivery of goods to the Transportation Company, and thereby obtaining their receipt for same, our responsibility ceases. Claims for loss, breakage or delay must be made against the Transportation Company.

PATENTS

All the important parts of the door, hardware and appurtenances used in the construction of our doors, windows, ice recording doors, ice recording chutes and revolving doors are protected by letters patent, registered in the U. S. Patent Office at Washington, D. C. Beware of infringement and imitation by those who are trying by similarity of name to profit by our reputation and steal our trade by representing itself as this "the original company." In specifying our products do not fail to say "*Made by The Jones Cold Store Door Co.*" to insure getting the original "JONES DOORS."

CHAPTER II.

"JONES" STANDARD COOLER DOOR



Fig. 1. Right Hand Door

SPECIFICATIONS FOR JONES STANDARD COOLER DOORS

We furnish the insulated door, shipped hung in the frame, with all necessary hardware heavily galvanized (by the hot process) as shown above, the exterior made of No. 1 clear yellow pine, with a raised paneled front without extra charges, as shown above. Back furnished in T. and G. clear spruce, as shown by page 12, which is an odorless tasteless, white wood. Frame fitted with any one of the sills shown on page 17, and the door insulated with pure live granulated Cork, encased in high grade insulating paper (see Fig. 5, page 13;) also see page 18, "Different Kind" of Insulation.

We use nothing but the highest grade of lumber and other materials, the workmanship is of the best, and the doors guaranteed satisfactory to the purchaser and we stand behind the guarantee.

JONES STANDARD COOLER DOOR

This chapter describes in detail the construction of the "Jones" type of door, with square jambs and two seals of contact (Fig. 2 & 3, page 10) as distinguished from the "Noequal" type with round jambs and three seals of contact, described fully in chapter III, page 37.

At this point it may be well to explain that the word "Door" as used by the trade and in this catalogue means the insulated door, frame and hardware complete ready to install. Specifications and details of what is included and furnished with the Standard Doors see page 8. Specifications for "Jones Standard Cooler Door."

Special Doors

From experience we know Our Standard Construction answers the general requirement, but we realize there are some conditions requiring special construction and we will furnish any kind of a special door to fit any opening, no matter how large, small or irregular shaped, from any kind of lumber. Send rough sketch or drawing of the opening with statement of special conditions to be met, and we will make suggestion and submit it with price for your approval. Write us what you have in mind. We are interested, even if it is only one door.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION

Frame Department

The Standard frame includes Jambs, Casing, Rabbet Strip and either of the Sills shown on page 17, the jambs B, and jamb-head fig. 2 & 3, made from 2" x 6" Clear Spruce. After being dressed and beveled, have attached very securely to them the Rabbet Strips, N, O, fig. 2 & 3, made from 1½" x 3" Clear Spruce. It is this Rabbet Strip that forms one of the double seals of contact between the door and frame, the importance of which is very fully described on page 14 and 15, which we ask you to read.

The casing and casing head, fig. 2 & 3, is made from 1½" x 6" No. 1 Yellow Pine, mortised, tenoned and screwed together and then nailed to the Jambs as a whole, after which any of the Sills shown on page 17 are attached. By erecting the Jambs and Casing separately and then nailing them together and attaching the Sill, a very much stronger and more rigid construction is secured than is otherwise the case. You will note the very heavy material used in our frame, making it stronger and more durable than others. If desired the corners of the casing and the Rabbet Strip will be protected by galvanized angle corner guards, for a slight additional charge. See page 31.

Door Assembling Department

The insulated Door proper consists of a panel, stiffeners, backing and insulation.

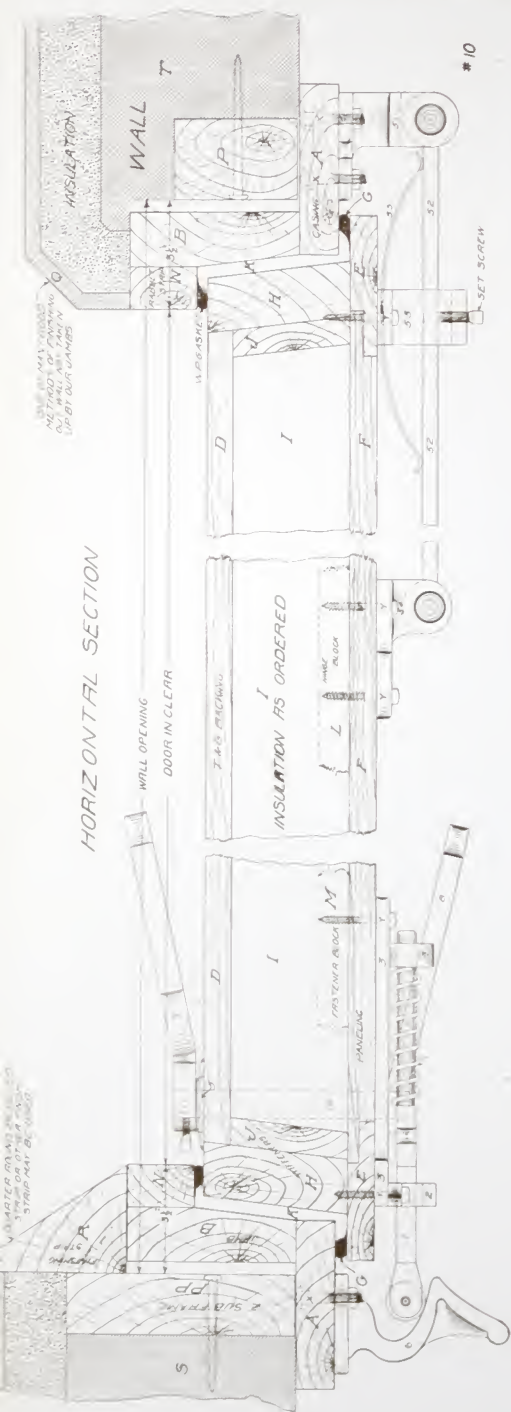


Fig. 2

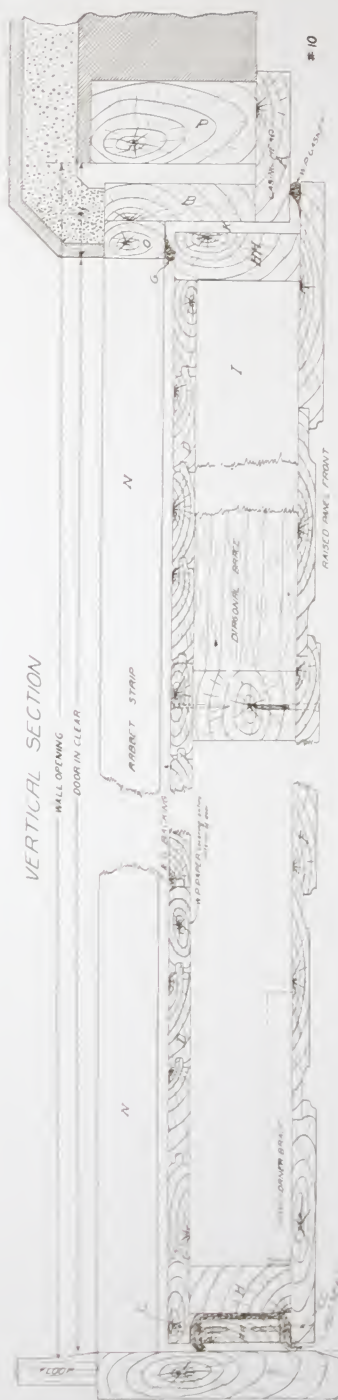


Fig. 3

The Panel

Made from one-inch lumber, after being machined into stiles, lock, hinge, dividing rails and small filler panels, is screwed together and sanded as a whole insuring a smooth surface and joints, making a very handsome raised panel front for the door, (see page 8) of alternate rails and panels running crosswise. The panel F, Fig. 2, is made larger than the opening in the frame in order that it may have a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " overlap on the casing of the frame, A. Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, all the way around, forming one of the two seals of contact. One seal is made by the rabbet strips N on the jambs B and the other by this overlap of the panel on the casing A making a $\frac{1}{2}$ " dead air space entirely around the door between it and the frame.

The Stiffeners

The side stiffeners H, Fig. 2, are made from 2" x 6" clear spruce and another piece, J, of 1" x 4" nailed securely to the inside, making the stiffeners 3" thick, which is sufficient to keep the door perfectly true, and from bowing away from its contact with the frame at the top or bottom, then rabbeted out to receive the T. and G. spruce backing. By rabbeting out the stiffeners and setting the backing into the rabbets, the raw ends do not show, making a neat finish and at the same time preventing moisture from penetrating the ends, causing decay. (See Fig. 2). The stiffeners are beveled to the same slant as the jambs of the frame. Top and bottom cross stiffeners, H, Fig. 3, are made from 2" x 4" clear spruce.

Assembling the Door

The panel, previously finished, is laid on the trestles, the side stiffeners H, Fig. 2, and cross stiffeners, HH, Fig. 3, clamped in place upon it, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " back from the edge all the way around, making the flange or overlap on the casing A, Fig. 2 & Fig. 3, to which one seal of gasket is attached. It is then turned over and screws are put through the panel into the bottom, top and side stiffeners at a distance of 6" apart. It is turned over on the trestles and heavy iron corner braces as shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5, screwed in the corners, making a complete box, without a top, 4" deep to be filled with insulation. This box is lined with heavy waterproof insulation paper, Figs. 3 and 5, with wide lapped joints and folded to fit the corners, making a basin that will hold water, thereby proving its moisture resisting qualities, so necessary to good insulation. The hinge blocks T. and fastener block S., Figs. 2 and 5, are put in position to receive the bolts, which hold the hardware on the door.

Bracing the Doors

It is now ready for the diagonal "brace," Fig. 3 & 5, upon which the efficiency of the door greatly depends. It is this that

keeps the door from sagging, and at the same time gives it rigidity and helps to prevent it from bowing away from the frame. It will be remembered that the box to be insulated is 4" deep. We use as a brace a piece of 2" x 4" lumber put in edgewise; thus it has the same depth as the box and extends diagonally across the door from the iron corner brace in the top fastener corner, to the iron corner brace in the lower hinge corner, Fig. 5. It is wedged in, which absolutely prevents the door from sagging. The front panel F, Fig. 2, is screwed to one side of this brace and the backing D, Fig. 2, is nailed to the other side, making the door rigid and absolutely preventing it from getting out of shape.

BACK OF JONES STANDARD DOOR



Fig. 1. There are no blocks or other obstruction behind the casing. It fits flat against the wall. Back of door and jambs of frame made of odorless clear white spruce. Note inside handle.

Insulating and Bracing

The waterproof box with its blocks for holding the hardware, and the brace in position, is filled with insulation, the kind you have specified (See page 18) tightly packed. The brace divides the inside of the door and insulation diagonally into two distinct cells, Fig. 5, which reduces the circulation of air, and the settling to a minimum. The insulation is covered with the same W. P. paper, Fig. 5, as is used in making the basin, the edges of which extend upward, this top covering meeting the protruding edges of the basin, where they are sealed together, thoroughly encasing the insulation.



Fig. 5. REAR OF DOOR WITHOUT FRAME

The T. and G. clear spruce backing, properly spaced to allow for swelling, is put in and nailed to the rabbet of the stiffener H, Fig. 2, at each end, and then down the center to the brace. It is plainly seen that by screwing the front panel F, Fig. 2, to one side of the brace, and nailing the backing D, Fig. 2, to the other, it makes a job, that for rigidity, durability and strength of construction, cannot be excelled. For this reason, we guarantee our doors to last much longer than others. The door is $5\frac{5}{8}$ " thick, when finished, and contains 4" of solid insulation I, Figs. 2 and 3, entirely encased in best water-proof insulating paper.

Adjustable Felt Seals and Double Seals of Contact

The door is now finished with the exception of the two rows of heavy saddle felt, which form the double seals of contact at the bottom. Two strips of felt are each doubled and tacked to the two edges of a piece of $1" \times 3\frac{1}{2}"$ lumber, called a "Felt Strip," Fig. 3, in such a manner as to allow the felt to protrude well below the edges of the panel so they will sweep the sill. The felt strip is then put on the bottom of the door and screwed fast. This carries out our principle of "A Door with two seals of contact between it and the frame" all the way around, where others have one, giving ours double protection against leakage. The two seals are fitted with a soft, pliable, waterproof gasket, or packing, of our own make, (see page 41) providing a $1\frac{1}{2}"$ confined air space all the way around between the door and frame. The air space formed by these double rows of gasket, one on the overlap of the panel A and the other on the rabbet strip of the frame N, O, Figs. 2 and 3, besides having insulating value absolutely prevents the door swelling enough to stick fast in the frame.

How to Renew Worn Felt Seals

As the insulating efficiency of a door depends so much upon the seals, on account of the tendency of Cold air to fall, it is important that they be kept in good condition. Unfortunately there is no nonconducting, indestructible material for the purpose. In the absence of it, we adopted the next best plan, making it easy to replace.

Upon examining the front of the door across the bottom, you will find two rows of screws. The bottom row CC, Fig. 3, contains only 3 or 4 screws and is about $\frac{1}{2}"$ above the bottom edge. Take these out, then open the door, and on the back or inside will be found corresponding screws C to be taken out. When this is done, by pulling down on the old felt, the "felt strip" will drop off from the bottom of the door. Close the door again to prevent unnecessary waste of cold air. From this strip tear off the old felt and tack on new, replace the strip in its former position, put the screws back, and your seals are as tight as when new, and it has not been necessary to even keep the door open, much less take it off the hinges, as is the case with other makes.

Two Seals of Contact

Our argument in favor of the two seals is: Why should a door be made 5" or 6" in thickness, well insulated, then have its efficiency impaired or practically destroyed by having it come in contact with the frame at one point only. Does it not stand to reason if it forms two seals against the frame, with a confined air space between the two seals, that it is more than doubly as effective as a door with one? Isn't it common sense? Can you dispute the axiom that two are twice as much as one? And we have the air space in addition.

PLAIN PANEL FRONT



Fig. 6.

Except paneling, this Door is the same as our Standard.

HANGING DEPARTMENT

The frame and door previously assembled is laid on tressels and the soft waterproof gasket put on the rabbet strips, and the

sill put in. (For kinds of sills see page 17.) The door is then laid in the frame, care being taken to get it in the center, dividing up the space so as to leave a half-inch air space on each side, between the stiffeners on the door H, and the jambs of the Frame B, Fig. 2.

The Hardware is then attached with $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " bolts and 5-16" x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and 4" lag screws. The lag screws go through the panel and into the hinge and fastener blocks shown in Fig. 2, page 10. The common wood screws used by others are not used at all by us, consequently there is no such thing as our hardware getting loose.

The butt casting of the hinge 51, and the keeper of the fastener 6, Fig. 2, are attached to the frame by bolts put through the casing from the back, leaving the nuts on the front. By so doing in case of the breakage of a part, it is not necessary to remove the frame from the wall. All of the bolt heads are counter sunk into the casing, leaving a smooth surface behind to set up flat against the wall, (see page 12) thus avoiding any cutting away of the wall to receive projecting blocks or other obstructions, usually found behind the casings.

Testing

Each door, after being hung, is thoroughly tested before shipping, by setting in stanchions where it is opened and closed, slammed and banged repeatedly, until we are satisfied that it is ready for the hard service to which it will be subjected. We build the strongest and most durable Door possible for every day hard service, and guarantee satisfaction under these conditions. You cannot injure it by slamming. Unlike other doors, the harder it is slammed, the tighter it is closed and held by the hinges and fastener, which allow no rebound from the frame.

Crating

After testing, braces are put on the frame to keep it square while in transit. Then boards are nailed around the four edges, and across the front and back, making a secure package, insuring safe delivery.

KIND OF SILLS

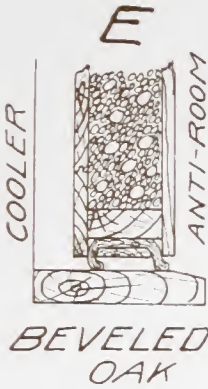


Fig. 7.

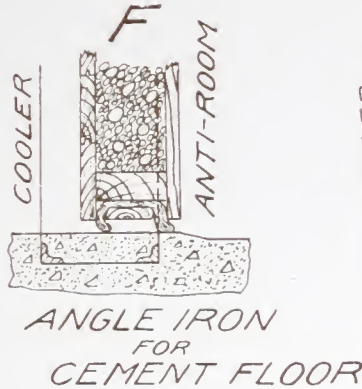


Fig. 8.

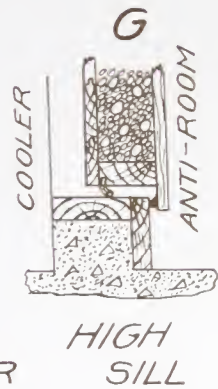


Fig. 9.

Beveled Oak Sills

The beveled sill, Fig. 3 and Fig. 7, is cut from 2" x 10" oak and beveled. The bevel is only $\frac{1}{2}$ " high, which is not enough to interfere with trucking, but allows the door and felt seals to swing clear of the floor. When setting the door the sill should be sunk in the floor to the edge of the bevel, as shown by the cut above. When wanted we cover the sill with heavy galvanized iron, or $\frac{1}{4}$ " boiler plate steel at a small additional charge.

Concrete Sills

For concrete floors we make the frame $3\frac{1}{2}$ " longer than the door, and to brace it during shipping, cross-connect the frame with steel angles. The ends of the frame should be imbedded in the concrete, as shown by Fig. 8, and a slightly raised sill should be formed by the concrete with long bevels on each side of the door. The raise should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". This will not be enough to interfere with trucking, and will prevent the felt seals sweeping on the floor and wearing out. We do not recommend that the door be set flush with the floor because the felt wears too quickly.

High Sill

No trucking can be done through a door with a high sill, Fig. 9, as the sill forms a step above the floor. It is slightly better from an insulating point of view than either of the others, on account of the door panel lapping the opening at the bottom, making a better seal. We recommend it for use when practicable and is especially used for a burker room and freezer doors. May be covered with galvanized iron or $\frac{1}{4}$ " boiler plate when wanted at a small additional charge.

INSULATION

The insulation of a door is just as important as the insulation of a wall. It is equally as important that the door should fit tight. If it fails in one respect it fails in both. Did it ever occur to you that it was more difficult to insulate a door than a wall? It is a fact. The insulation, if in granulated form, must be put in, in such a manner as to reduce settling to a minimum, or if in sheet or board form, prevented from cracking or breaking from the constant slamming of the door. Long experience has taught our method of applying the different kinds of insulation. On this point our doors excel those of any other make. We use only the best grades of the standard materials, those which have stood the test of time and are universally used. There are some who say that paper and air spaces make good insulation. With these we beg to differ. We agree that paper or other moisture proof material is most essential to the proper insulating of a door, but when used alone in connection with air spaces it fails absolutely. The theory of sealing up each air cell, preventing circulation from one cell to another, is good. It is this for which the Refrigerating Fraternity have been looking—absolutely dead or confined air—but you cannot, for any reasonable price, construct cells of paper or any other material that will prevent the penetration of heat and moisture. The best you can do is to confine it in minute cells by using some porous, non-conducting, non-absorbant material encased in waterproof insulating paper, hot asphalt or other moisture proof material. Therefore, we say that the man who tells you his Door, insulated with paper and air spaces, is as well insulated as The Jones Cold Store Door Co.'s door with Cork, etc., encased in heavy waterproof insulating paper, or hot asphalt, is misleading you.

Different Kinds

We carry in stock all of the standard insulating materials, including Granulated Cork, Cork Board, Lith, Linofelt, Rock Wool, Hair Felt, etc., and will use as ordered. If left to us, we will insulate the door to carry the temperature specified.

At this point we want to warn you not to buy a Cooler Door, insulated for Cooler temperatures, and use it in a sharp freezer. It isn't fair to us, or to yourself. We have a reputation to maintain, and you have a temperature to maintain, so specify ample insulation, and if you want to maintain freezer temperatures buy freezer Doors described in chapter V., page 45.

In comparing our prices with those of our competitors, we ask that you take into consideration our insulation. We frequently find our quotations based on one of the standard materials, mentioned above, being compared with others who have based their figures on a door insulated with paper and air spaces, which method we do not use, considering it inadequate and unsatisfactory, as the paper will in a short time tear loose from its fastenings by the constant slamming of the door, and sink to the bottom, causing decay and a bad odor.

JONES HARDWARE

(PATENTED)

Our hinges, fastener and trap lift device are made from patterns owned and controlled entirely by us. The material used is malleable, grey iron and steel, and is made in three sizes, weighing as follows:

Large size, 60 lbs.; medium, 35 lbs.; small, 20 lbs. per set. The large size is so massive as to be practically indestructible and each size is ample to carry the size doors upon which it is used. The cuts below and on page 21 give a fair idea of its relative size and strength at a glance. We guarantee it against breakage arising from every day hard usage. Hardware requiring practically no repairs will effect a great saving, when you consider the cost of the piece and the expressage on it, to say nothing of the inconvenience and loss of time in obtaining it. Upon the merits of our hardware, we request investigation by thorough examination and defy competition in strength, durability and efficiency.

Jones Adjustable Spring Hinge

Is entirely different from anything of its kind. Do not confuse it with the ordinary, now obsolete, flat strap spring hinge. It is in no sense of the word a strap hinge, as will be seen by the cut below.

Jones Adjustable Spring Hinge and Automatic Trap Lift

Fig. 10.

The pressure of the spring under the hinge bar is controlled by a set-screw, and when the gasket has become flat, from use, a few turns give the door a new seat, making it as tight as when new. Notice the massive appearance and great strength of the hinge. The automatic trap for track is the simplest, most durable and efficient on the market. No delicate or sliding parts get out of order or break.

It is the only hinge, the pressure of whose spring can be adjusted to force the door tight against the two seals of contact, compressing the gasket thereon, regardless of any shrinking or swelling. Our adjustable spring hinge, Fig. 2, page 10, consists of two well-shaped castings, one on the frame 51, and the other on the door opposite, 54, about on the center line of the door, pivotally connected by a heavy steel bar, 52, passing through a guide or collar, 53, which fits over the bar, 52, loosely, and bolted to the edge of the door. By the hinge reaching all the way to the center line of the door, and being attached to it at the two points above mentioned, (center and edge) the weight of the door is evenly distributed, and the strain both on the door and the hinge is removed, and the door will never sag. In the collar or guide, 53, is placed a strong steel bow spring, 55, which exerts a pressure between the door and the hinge bar, forcing the door away from the hinge bar, the direction of which force is against the frame, thereby compressing the gasket on the two seals of contact. The pressure of this spring is regulated by a set screw in the guide or collar, 53. If the gasket has flattened from wear and the door is not compressing it, loosen the set screw, allowing the spring to push the door inward until it again compresses the gasket, and by so doing a new seat is given the door, making it as tight as when new. If the pressure is too strong, give the set screw a few turns the other way. On this, we base our claim to the only truly **Adjustable Spring Hinge** on the market, that really is adjustable, and ask you to compare the claims of others and see if there is any justification or truth in their claims. This is one of the distinct advantages of our door. Do not think that this adjustment must be made every time the door is opened or closed. A single adjustment will last through the season or until the gasket has become much worn. The casting, 51, on the frame, is placed near the outer edge of the casing, so you get the advantage of the full width of the frame opening when the door is half open (see cut page 36). On this account you can use doors 6" narrower than is otherwise the case.

We know there are other spring hinges on the market, and they may work well when the door is new and the gasket still full size, but we repeat, their pressure cannot be adjusted and when the gasket has flattened from wear or the spring taken set from constant strain, the pressure is released and cannot be renewed. Therefore, the spring is rendered useless and the door cannot be made to make tight contact. Thus, begins the leak of cold air causing precipitation to take place, gradually forming ice, which either forces the door out of shape or causes it to freeze fast, and a crow bar must be resorted to when necessary to open it.

Jones Automatic Self-Tightening Fastener

Like the hinge, it is very heavy and massive, with unlimited strength, and made for the hard service. (See next page). When designing this fastener, we had two main points in view: First, a self-tightening device, which would require only a slam of the door to close it perfectly tight and continue even then to exert more

inward pressure upon the door; second, one that would prevent any rebound when it struck against the frame. We state, without hesitation, that we have accomplished this in every respect. The principle is a well shaped bed, plate 3, Fig. 2, secured to the lock rail of the panel. On this plate, held by an apertured boss at the rear end, and a collar 2, at the forward end, is mounted a slide bolt 1, on the rear end of which is a coiled brass compression spring that drives the bolt outward or forward. In the forward end of this slide bolt, 1, between its jaws, is a steel roller which revolves upon a shaft. When the door is slammed, this steel roller strikes the outer beveled face of the heavy keeper, 6, bolted on the casing, forcing the bolt, 1, back or inward, compressing the spring until the roller has passed the nose, or most prominent point of the keeper, 6; then the spring thrusts the bolt forward into the throat of the keeper, 6, which is beveled in the reverse direction from the bevel which compresses the spring, making a wedge action which draws the door in tight, preventing absolutely any rebound. The harder the door is slammed the tighter the fastener will hold it shut. The tendency of the wedge action is always to draw the door tighter and tighter, compressing the gasket, no matter how much it has become flattened from wear. See cut below and the description beneath the cut to more fully appreciate the real merit of this Automatic non-breakable fastener.

Jones Automatic Self-Tightening Fastener

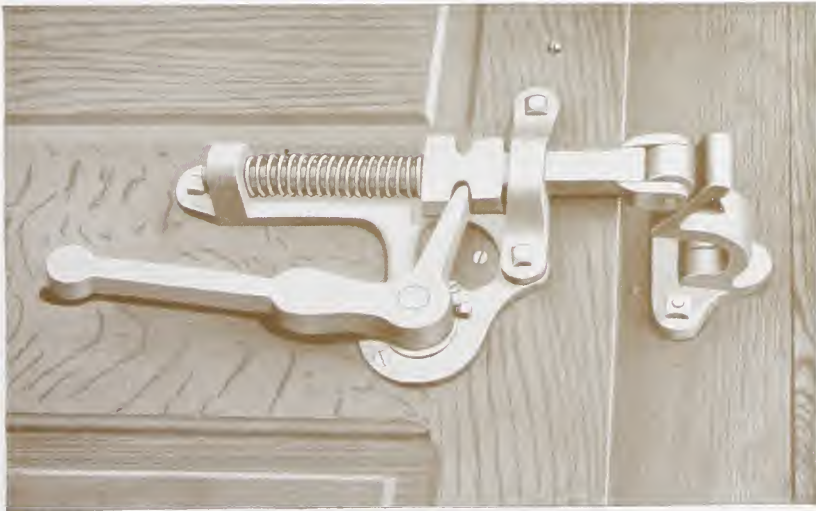


Fig. 11.

The cut shows the roller of the spring-projected slide-bolt about to engage the outer bevel of the keeper, which will force the bolt back, compressing the spring until the roller passes the nose, when it will be thrust forward, causing the roller to engage the beveled throat of the keeper, making a wedge action, which draws the Door tight against the double seals of contact. This action is absolutely automatic. Note the great strength of the Fastener.

The door can be opened from either side, being provided with an inside and outside handle, 7 and 8, connected rigidly to a steel shaft through the door. On our improved fastener the ends of the shaft are squared, preventing any possibility of the handles getting loose or coming off as was some times the case with our earlier design. The outside lever handle, 8, is elbow shaped—as shown in Fig. 11, page 21, one end of which works into a notch in the slide bolt and by pressing downward on the handle, the bolt is easily withdrawn from the keeper, releasing the door. On account of the length of the lever handle the fastener can be operated by a child. It is impossible for the door after once being closed to get open unintentionally, and without some one first releasing the slide bolt, and on this point it differs greatly from all others whose fasteners, when firmly closed, do not prevent you from pushing the door open from the inside without touching the fastener. After they have become slightly worn, the suction or compression of the air, caused by the slamming of another door in the same part of the building, will often force the door ajar, and it is liable to stand thus partly open through the night or other long period, greatly reducing the temperature of the room. Furthermore, your labor will soon find that by pushing the truck against the inside of the door it will fly open, and save them the trouble of opening it. This means that in a short time the door will be battered to pieces, whereas ours, will not yield to these methods of opening, and they soon learn to open the door properly and after passing through, give it a slam, the harder the better, it won't break, and know that it is closed to stay.

Jones Automatic Trap for Track

This device shown in detail by cut on page 19 for doors over which a track or rail is to pass, works automatically, being opened and closed by the big door. It is very simple, durable and effective. It is simply two heavy cold rolled steel rods working upon the lever principle and held in position by brackets attached to the casing head, as shown by the cut. There are no springs, sliding or working parts or other delicate mechanism to wear out, break or rust. The vertical rod, with a right angle curved bend at each end, the lower one of which is attached to the panel of the Cold Storage Door just above the hinge, by a collar, and the other end of the same rod working under a semi-circle or bale formed in the horizontal or cross rod, and to the other end of this horizontal rod, the trap door is rigidly fastened. Thus when the Cold Storage Door is opened the vertical rod is made to revolve under the semi-circle, raising the trap door. The Trap Door is clear of the track before the Cold Storage Door is half way open, and will remain in the same position, no matter how wide the door is swung open. When closed the Cold Storage Door laps the lower edge of the trap door, holding it tight. The trap is fitted with gasket and is as air tight as the Cold Storage Door. Your special attention is called to its simplicity, and its efficiency is evinced by the fact that nearly all of the big packers use it. In comparing our quotations

Door With Automatic Trap Lift

Fig. 12.

Standard Track Door for overhead track or rail. When large door is opened or closed it automatically raises and lowers the small trap door which covers rail port or opening. No sliding or delicate parts to get out of order.

upon track door with those of others, we ask that you take into consideration that we **insulate the pockets behind the casing head on both sides of the track port**, following out our principle of a completed article ready to install.

Hardware Finishes

We furnish galvanized hardware, it being less expensive and more durable than any other finish, and requires no attention. Where something handsome is desired, we can furnish brass, nickel, bronze, copper, tin, etc. None of these wear as well, under refrigeration, as galvanizing by the hot process.

Doors With Double Fasteners

You will note upon doors eight feet, or over, in height (see cut next page), we put two of our automatic self-tightening fasteners connected by a galvanized steel rod. Both are released by a single motion of the one lever handle and operate as easily as a single fastener. The additional fastener prevents the top of the door from bowing away from the frame, which is inevitably the case when only one is used upon such high doors. We will make the same arrangement on doors of less height, but consider it unnecessary, as the stiffeners used in the construction of our doors do not allow doors of the usual heights to bow away from the frame.

Abattoir Door for Overhead Track



Fig. 13.

Three of our massive hinges and two of our Automatic Self-Tightening Fasteners connected to one lever handle prevent the door warping away from the frame. Door can be opened from either side with ease.

STOCK DOORS

We usually have in stock the following sizes, and can often ship immediately, but when you desire instant shipment, give us as much latitude as possible by stating whether it makes any difference whether the door hangs right or left hand, and what two of the sills shown on page 17 will answer your purpose. Often we have the size, but it may be hung on the opposite side or be provided with a sill different from your specifications.

STOCK SIZES OF "JONES" DOOR

DIMENSIONS INSIDE OF FRAME OR DOOR "IN THE CLEAR"					WALL OPENING RE- QUIRED				CUBIC FEET	APPROX'M'T SHIPPING
Door No.	WIDTH		HEIGHT		WIDTH		HEIGHT		Crated	Weight
	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins		
0	2		3		2	7	3	5	11	175 lbs.
1	2		6		2	7	6	5	23	315 "
2	2	6	6		3	1	6	5	25	320 "
3	2	6	6	6	3	1	6	11	26	350 "
4	3		6		3	7	6	5	27	380 "
5	3		6	6	3	7	6	11	29	400 "
6	3	6	6		4	1	6	5	30	410 "
7	3	6	6	6	4	1	6	11	32	435 "
8	3		7		3	7	7	5	30	410 "
9	3	6	7		4	1	7	5	33	448 "
10	4		6		4	7	6	5	33	450 "
11	4		6	6	4	7	6	11	36	480 "
12	4	6	6		5	1	6	5	37	475 "
13	4	6	6	6	5	1	6	11	39	505 "
14	4		7		4	7	7	5	38	490 "
15	4	6	7		5	1	7	5	39	515 "

RULES FOR DETERMINING WALL OPENINGS FOR
"JONES" DOORS

Doors Without Track

To determine size of the wall opening required for odd sizes not shown above. Make the opening 7" wider than the door in the clear (by the phrase "in the clear" we mean the inside measure of our frame at the narrowest point, Fig. 2 & 3, page 10, and Fig. 14, page 29,) and 5" higher than the door in the clear.

Doors with Track

Doors with Automatic Trap for overhead track require the opening 7" wider than the door in the clear and at least 8" of space must be left between the top of your rail and the lintel. (See Fig. 15, page 30 showing details).

The above rules apply to "Jones" doors of any size, either fireproof or non-fireproof, and allow ample clearance, as is shown by Figs. 2 and 3.

HOW TO INSTALL

Be sure to provide the right size opening to allow the use of a stock size door. (See stock list and Rules for Determining Wall Openings for "Jones" Doors, page 25, "Noequal," page 40.

Build in rough sub-frames, anchored in the wall. The size of these sub-frames may vary greatly as is shown by Fig. 2, page 10. on the left is shown a 2" timber PP. the full thickness of the wall, and if it is desired to set the door on the insulated or cold side of the wall, (opposite side from that shown by the Fig. 2) allow the sub-frame to extend out to finish line of the insulation. On the right edge is shown another very satisfactory method. This sub-frame may be 2" x 4" or larger, depending on the size of the door. This method is especially suitable for fireproof doors as it leaves no exposed wood work. Provide head timbers or lintels P. Fig. 3 of the same size as the side timbers.

In Cork partitions run the sub-frame jambs from floor to ceiling, anchoring both ends firmly, and at proper height mortise in a head piece or lintel.

The proper opening provided, knock the crating off the face and from around the edges, but do not knock the braces off the back of the frame.

Shove frame in the wall, wedge up beneath the sill until the bottom of the door panel is about 1" above the finished floor line, put a lag bolt through the casing on the fastener edge about 8" from the floor. If necessary force top of frame over toward the hinge edge until the top front corner of door panel is even with scribe mark on casing. Put in more lags, about 2' apart at sides and top, divide the space so one will come near each hinge and fastener.

Bear in mind this frame was made to fit the door. Do not make the frame conform to the wall, it may be out of plumb and then the door will not fit. After lagging fast see if the door is pressing the gasket tight against the frame, if not loosen or tighten the lags as the case may be, if necessary drive wedges behind the casing. Finish out behind the jambs in any neat tight manner, four ways being shown by Figs. 2 and 3.

Do not build our frame into the wall. Settling or swelling will certainly pull it out of shape and the door will not seal properly. Our frame should not be set until the building is practically finished.

When Asking for Quotations

By giving the following information you will reduce that element of uncertainty which makes prices high:

Type and Kind

State type of Door, "Jones", chapter II., "Noequal", chapter III., Sharp Freezer, chapter V. Number of Doors wanted. Approximate temperature on both sides of the door. With or without track. Fireproof or non-fireproof. Double Doors. And follow with any special information.

Size

Give **width** and state whether you mean "width in the clear" or "width of the wall opening." The word "opening" is not an answer to this question, as we cannot tell whether you mean **door** opening in the clear or **wall** opening, Fig. 14 & 15, page 29 & 30. Give **height** and state whether in the clear or wall opening, Fig. 14 & 15, page 29 & 30. For track doors give exact height from finished floor line to bottom or top of rail, but state plainly whether you mean **top** or **bottom** of rail, Fig. 15, page 30.

Specifications

We will figure on "Standard Specifications" (see page 8) in the absence of special instructions, but you should look at cuts on pages 31 to 36, which illustrate a few special features.

Instructions for Ordering

In addition to the above information it is absolutely necessary that you state whether **right** or **left** hand doors are wanted. (see "C" "D", Fig. 14, page 29, and which of the sills illustrated and described on page 17. These last two items are invariably overlooked, necessitating loss of time by correspondence, as we cannot ship without this information.

PATENT COLD STORAGE DOORS

Has it occurred to you that it is just as important to have strong, tight fitting, well insulated doors as a good building or a good machine? The time of the neglected home-made door, has passed. There are few carpenters who know how to build even a fair Cold Storage Door. They know nothing about the value of insulating materials, and the chances are they do not even know enough to allow for swelling. They are not expected to know. Insulation and things pertaining to it are a specialty.

We are living in the age of specialization. Your specialty is operating a plant, all of your time and thoughts are devoted to it.

Our specialty is doors and windows for cold storage purposes. We could not operate your plant to the best advantage, because you have had the experience and have learned by practice how to do it. So have we. Our time, experience and money have been devoted to this one line and we have developed it to a high state of perfection. We have accumulated the special machinery necessary for their economical production and have a trained force of men who do nothing else. Then does it not follow that by our experience we can build a door more suitable and better than you can? We buy all of the materials in large quantities, thereby getting a low price so that we deliver them to you cheaper than you can make them.

Merit

The most convincing evidence of the truth of the above statement is not our testimonials, but our long list of users, showing the repeated orders from the same persons. Many of these people have used other makes of doors before using ours. It is possible to fool a man once, but hardly twice on the same article.

NEW DOORS FOR OLD WAYS

Our doors and frames are easily set in old door ways. Tear out all of the old frame, and replace any part of the wall that may be damaged, set the new frame in position and proceed as directed on the following page. Your old doors that are ill fitting and that work badly will cost many times the price of a new one, by leakage. They can be replaced in a short time. Do it now. do not procrastinate.

Brewery Doors

We make a specialty of Doors, Windows and Vertical Sliding Racking Room Doors for Breweries, see page 53 & 58. The double seals of contact and the heavy lumber used in the construction of these, as well as the massive size and strength of our hardware, has met with general approval by the brewery trade, and because of its great durability has been used in many of the largest new plants in this country and Canada.

When intended for Breweries no lumber but No. 1 clear cypress is used, unless other is desired. This lumber needs no introduction to those connected with the brewery trade, and is unquestionably more suitable and durable for this particular trade than the yellow pine and spruce. This is the only difference between our standard specifications, page 8, and those for brewery work.

SPECIAL DOORS



Fig. 16. High Sill door protected against injury.

The Sill, inside face and edge of the door may be entirely covered with galvanized iron, and the corners of the frame protected with galvanized angle corner guards, preventing injury.

Fig. 17. The inside of the door is shown partly covered with galvanized iron. Beveled oak Sill, covered with No. 16 galvanized plate, screwed fast. For heavy trucking the Sill may be covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ " boiler plate steel.



SPECIAL DOORS



Fig. 18. Double Door. Both halves held closed by our automatic fasteners. The only double door on the market, both halves of which are easily and quickly opened, and which are closed with no other attention than a slam, and stays tight. Double seals of contact in center, as well as top, bottom and sides.

Fig. 19. Segment heads are more expensive than square heads, but are sometimes necessary for symmetry.

SPECIAL DOORS

Fig. 20. Ice Storage Room Door, made in any height and any number of doors. May be made with or without sills between doors. Each door opens independently.

Fig. 21. The transom frame admits light and is provided with shutters to exclude the sun; made with square or segment head.



SPECIAL DOORS



Fig. 22.

One of the many designs of fancy doors for Sales Rooms, Fur Storage Rooms, etc. Made in any kind of wood—quartered oak, cherry or mahogany—and fitted with solid cast bronze or nickel-plated hardware. Makes a very handsome appearance. Any form of paneling to suit the surroundings may be furnished.

SPECIAL DOORS

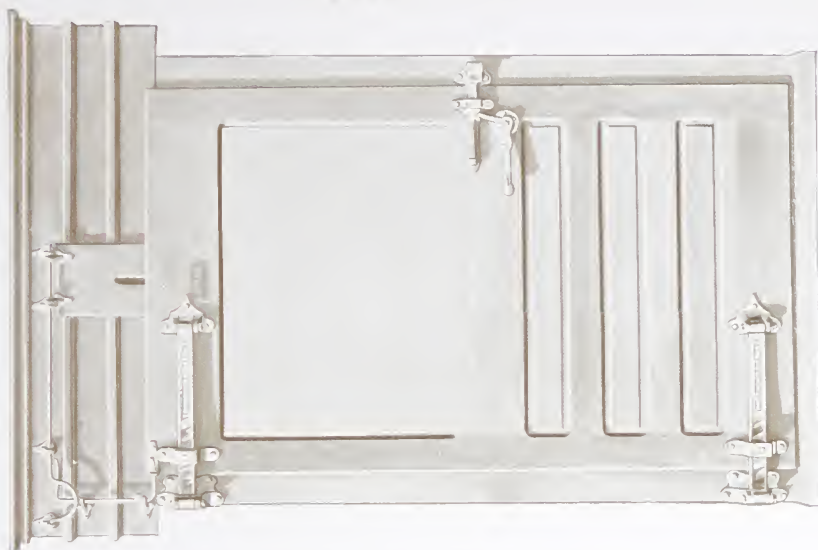


Fig. 23 (on the right.) Track
Door with glass opening, often
desirable for Sales Rooms.



Fig. 24 (on the left.) Track
Door of quartered oak, and
bronze hardware gives tone to
the Sales Room.

SPECIAL DOORS



Fig. 25 (on the left.) Abattoir Door with wicket, and arranged for overhead track. The wicket prevents a great loss of refrigeration and is very convenient for the abattoir or packing plant, as it saves opening the big door in many instances.

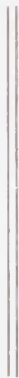
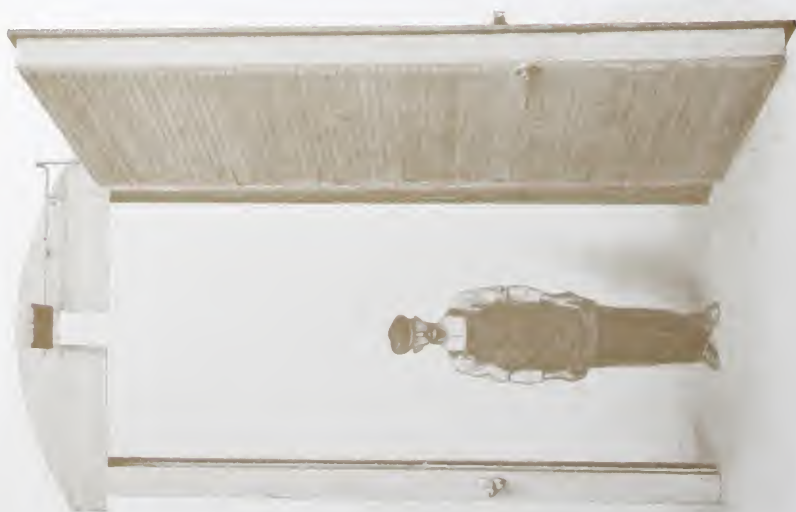


Fig. 26 (on the right.) Abattoir or Packing House Door. Man standing shows relative height of both these doors. Note how heel of the door is clear of the opening when door is only half open. Built for strength and hard service.



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CHAPTER III.

"NOEQUAL" COOLER DOOR

(PATENTED)

This chapter deals exclusively with the construction of the "Noequal" type of door with round jambs and three seals of contact. (See Figs. 27 and 28, page 39.) When asking for quotations, or in ordering, be very careful to state whether the "Jones" or "Noequal" door is wanted.

History of the "Noequal" Door

The "Noequal" Door has been on the market about five years, when it first came to our notice, it was owned and manufactured by the Noequal Door Co., Inc., of New York. We recognized its advantages: First—of the round jambs, which did away with the square corners on the frame, common to every other type of door on the market, and which are apt to get damaged by the trucks. Second—the three seals of contact made possible by the round edge and especially adaptable for a sharp freezer door. Third—we could see the door could not fail to seat itself properly; like a ball in a bowl it was bound to settle in the center, compressing all gasket seals. We immediately took steps to acquire the patents, and about three years ago, we purchased outright the original patents, rights, title, interest and good will of the Noequal Door Co., Inc., and had its charter cancelled at Albany, thereby becoming the exclusive owners and manufacturers of the "Noequal" door.

Advantages

The advantages of the Noequal Door cannot be fully appreciated without reading pages 19 to 24, describing our powerful Automatic Self-tightening Fastener and massive Adjustable Spring Hinge, and learning how they draw the door in tight against the frame. Then you will realize how the concave edges of the door are driven tighter and tighter together each time the door is closed, against the convex edge of the frame, with a wedge action that cannot fail to properly seat the door and thoroughly compressing the three rows of soft, pliable, waterproof gasket with which the round contact is fitted.

Construction

The construction of the Noequal Door as concerns the kind of lumber, method of assembling both the door and frame, kind of sills used and the insulation, does not differ in any material sense from the "Jones Standard Door", as will be seen by comparing Figs. 27 and 28, page 39, showing sectional views of the

"Noequal" type, with Figs. 2 and 3, pages 10, showing the "Jones" type. Therefore, we do not deem it necessary to repeat here what is thoroughly explained in chapter II., pages 8 to 36, and we especially request you to read that chapter in order to ascertain the reason for the strength, insulating efficiency and durability which distinguishes all our products.

Hardware

The "Jones" Automatic Self-tightening Fastener and adjustable Spring Hinge is used on the Noequal Door, although with the acquiring of the Noequal Door Co., we acquired their type of Hardware also, but we found our own so far superior, and so eminently suitable for thoroughly drawing the round contacts of the "Noequal" door and frame together that we abandoned its use, but still have the patterns and are prepared to furnish repairs for the doors made by the Noequal Door Co., prior to its acquisition by us.

Different Styles

Since the general construction of the "Noequal" door is essentially the same as the "Jones" it follows that any style or design shown in this book can be furnished with either the "Noequal" or the "Jones" type of jamb, no matter whether it is with or without overhead trap for track, fireproof or non-fireproof, single or double, raised or plain, paneled front, with glass opening, wicket door, etc.

Specifications

The specifications of what we furnish with the Standard Noequal Door is the same as with the Jones Door and you are requested to read Specifications for Jones Standard Cooler Door, page 8.

Stock Sizes

The following list shows stock sizes of the "Noequal" Doors and also the wall openings required for the respective sizes. The wall openings given allow ample clearance for setting and adjusting the frames, so the wall openings should be made to these exact sizes. You should use great care to see that wall openings of proper size are left to receive stock size doors which can always be shipped much more promptly than odd sizes.

VERTICAL SECTION

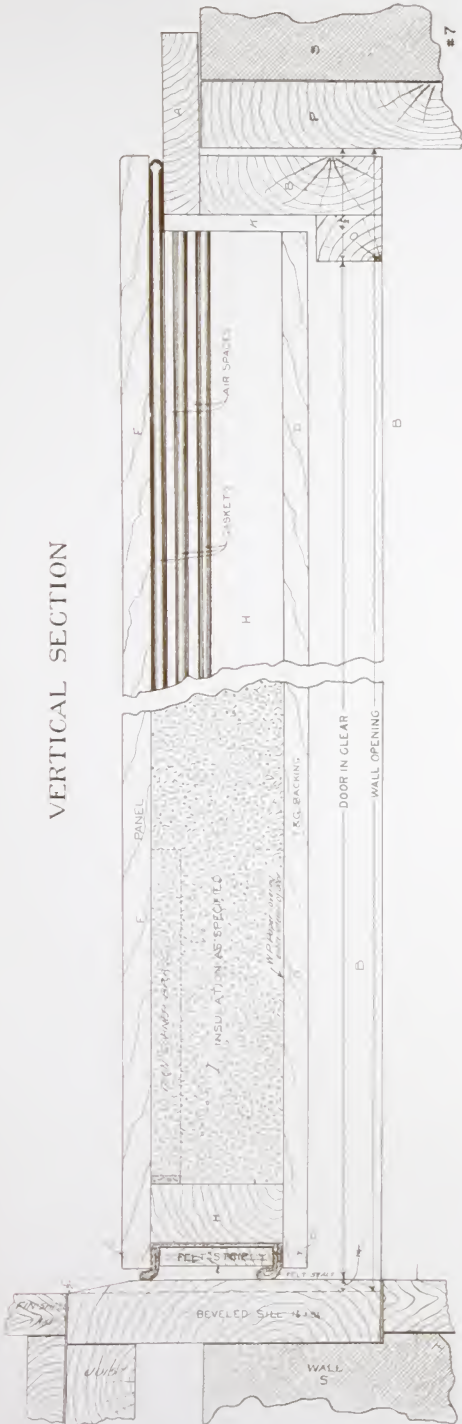


Fig. 27.

HORIZONTAL SECTION

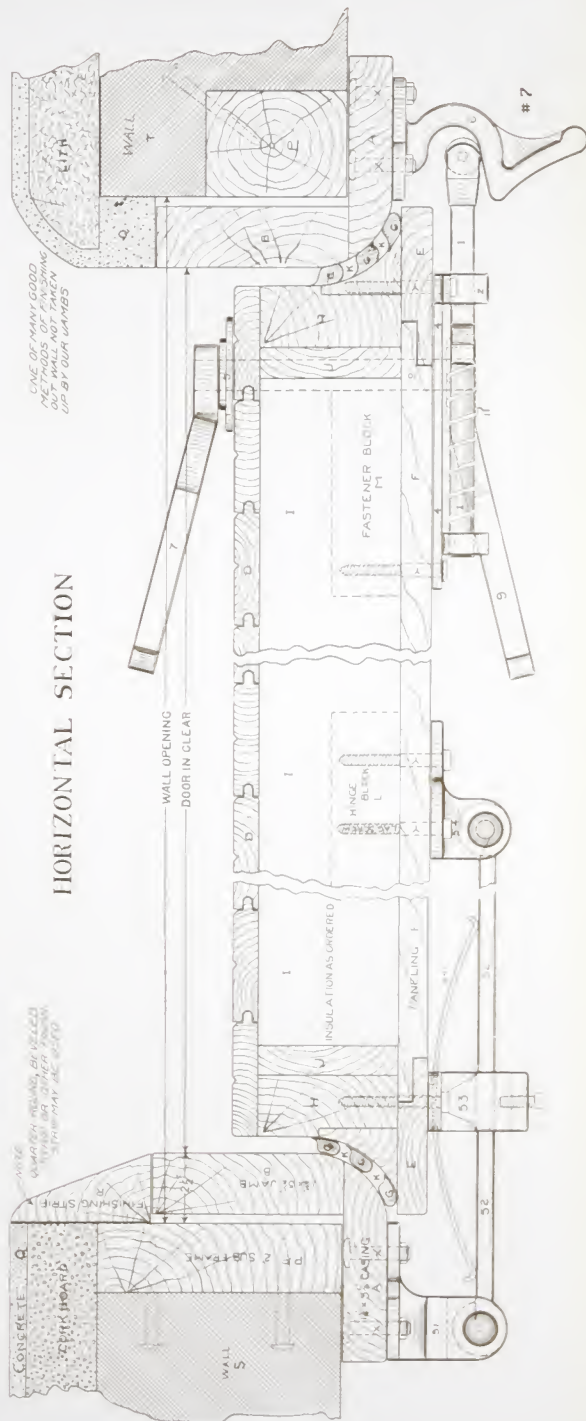


Fig. 28.

STOCK SIZES OF "NOEQUAL" DOORS

DIMENSIONS INSIDE OF FRAME OR DOOR "IN THE CLEAR"					WALL OPENING RE- QUIRED				CUBIC FEET	APPROX'M'T SHIPPING
Door No.	WIDTH		HEIGHT		WIDTH		HEIGHT		Crated	Weight
	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins		
0	2		3		2	5	3	5	14	175 lbs.
1	2		6		2	5	6	5	23	315 "
2	2	6	6		2	11	6	5	25	320 "
3	2	6	6	6	2	11	6	11	26	350 "
4	3		6		3	5	6	5	27	380 "
5	3		6	6	3	5	6	11	29	400 "
6	3	6	6		3	11	6	5	30	410 "
7	3	6	6	6	3	11	6	11	32	435 "
8	3		7		3	5	7	5	30	440 "
9	3	6	7		3	11	7	5	33	448 "
10	4		6		4	5	6	5	33	450 "
11	4		6	6	4	5	6	11	36	480 "
12	4	6	6		4	11	6	5	37	475 "
13	4	6	6	6	4	11	6	11	39	505 "
14	4		7		4	5	7	5	38	490 "
15	4	6	7		4	11	7	5	39	515 "

RULES FOR DETERMINING WALL OPENINGS FOR
"NOEQUAL" DOORS

Doors Without Track

To determine the necessary wall opening for odd size doors, not shown in the stock list above, make the opening 5" wider and 5" higher than the door in the clear. (See Figs. 14 and 15, pages 29 and 30). By the phrase "in the clear" we mean the inside measure of the frame at its narrowest points as shown by Figs. 27-28, page 39.

Doors with Track

Doors with automatic trap for overhead track require the wall opening to be 5" wider than the door in the clear and at least 8" of space must be left between the top of the rail and the lintel, as

fully shown in the sectional drawing, Figs. 14-15, pages 29 and 30. The above rules apply to "Nocqual" doors of any size, either fire proof or non-fireproof, single or double and allows ample clearance.

How to Install

Same as for "Jones" Door, see page 26.

When Asking for Quotations

Same as for "Jones" Doors, see page 27.

Instructions for Ordering

Same as for "Jones" Doors, see page 27.

WATERPROOF GASKET

The gasket or packing used to make the contact between our doors and frame, is of our own invention, and we are the sole manufacturers. After a thorough test of over eight years, it has demonstrated its superiority and we highly endorse and recommend it for all doors or windows for cold storage purposes, whether of ours or some other make. It is waterproof, pliable, elastic, soft and durable and will adapt itself to any shape, while under pressure, but resumes its original shape when pressure is released. The standard sizes are $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter, other sizes made to order.

CHAPTER IV.

METAL CLAD FIREPROOF DOORS

We make either the "Jones" or "Noequal" type of door fireproof. The construction of the door and the frame is exactly like the construction of the Jones Standard Door, Chapter II., page 8, or the Noequal Cooler Door, Chapter III., page 37, and Figs. 2 and 3, 27-28, show details of construction. The only difference is the addition of the metal covering, thus they combine insulating efficiency with fire protection.



Fig. 29.

Showing door covered with galvanized iron with lock seams and joints. Note massive hardware.

DOUBLE FIREPROOF DOOR OPEN



Fig. 30.

Useful on elevator shafts. The inside of the door and entire frame are covered. No post in center, doors lap each other with two seals of contact. Our method of fastening double doors is shown and explained on page 32, Fig. 18.

Metal Covering

We cover the entire door on both flat surfaces, edges, top and bottom, and the entire frame, behind as well as the inside and front, in fact we leave absolutely no exposed woodwork on either the door or the frame. In getting the Underwriters to pass a door a great deal depends upon how the metal is applied, and we make the statement without hesitation that the workmanship on the metal covering of these doors positively cannot be excelled and is only equaled in few instances. We have reduced the metal covering of these thick, heavy, doors to a science. Our method of covering is expensive, but it is right.

Lumber and Insulation

No lumber containing pitch, resin or moisture is used. The fireproof doors, like the standard doors, will be insulated as ordered. See "Insulation," page 18.

Hardware

The Jones Automatic Self-tightening Fastener and Adjustable Spring Hinge described on pages 19 to 24, is used on the fire-proof doors.

We call your special attention to this hardware, as it is especially adapted to this use: First, because of its great strength; the hinge bar being forged from 2" x $\frac{1}{2}$ " steel bars and the other parts proportionately strong. Second, it is applied with bolts through the casing of the frame and with lag bolts to the door, no common wood screws being used. Third, because our doors are constructed with two and three seals of contact, where others have one. They come nearest to meeting the Underwriters requirements that the door lap the opening 4" at top and sides.

These three distinctive features of our doors are looked upon with great favor by the Underwriters.

Stock Sizes and Size of Wall Openings Required

The stock sizes of fireproof doors and the proper size wall openings to be provided are the same as shown for the standard doors. If the "Jones" type is wanted see stock list, page 25, and if "Noequal" type is wanted see stock list, page 40, and to determine the wall opening for doors other than stock sizes see "Rules for Determining Wall Opening," following the respective lists.

Standard Specifications

We furnish the door shipped hung in the frame with all the necessary hardware heavily galvanized ready to set in the walls, see Fig. 29, page 42, the entire door and frame covered with sheet metal, frame arranged to set into cement or concrete floor, Fig. 8, page 17. If Beveled Sill or High Sill, Figs. 7 and 9, are wanted an extra charge is made for covering it with metal, door insulated with best, pure natural granulated cork, encased in high grade insulating paper with lapped seams and joints sealed. (Unless other kinds of insulation are ordered, see "Insulation," page 18).

When Asking for Quotation or Ordering

First read pages 27, and give information asked for, and in addition be sure to state whether galvanized iron or tin is wanted. If you want fireproof freezer doors give information about thickness of insulation. (See "Insulation," page 45).

CHAPTER V.

"NOEQUAL" SHARP FREEZER DOORS

(PATENTED)

For sharp freezer temperatures the "Noequal" door with its round jambs, (see Figs., page 39), making possible the three seals of contact between the door and the frame, has proven its superiority, under the most severe temperature. The three rows of gasket seals are made of neat, soft, pliable, rubber covered, waterproof material, and is far in advance of the old-time method of using a big unsightly, unsanitary, grease pad for this purpose.

To use the words of one of our customers, "There is no doubt about its superiority over the _____ Special Freezer Door," which is replaced. We have unsolicited testimonials of its efficiency and will be glad to refer you to some users perhaps in your immediate neighborhood, and, as we sell them entirely upon their merit, in service, we invite you to inspect, and compare with those of other makes.

Construction

They are built upon exactly the same principle as the Noequal door, fully described in Chapter III., page 37, the sectional views of which are shown by Figs. 27 and 28, of neat, rubber covered, waterproof gasket contacts, has demonstrated its superiority over the old time method, of using a big unsightly, unsanitary, grease pad, and in order to become familiar with the advantages, we ask you to read this chapter. The principle differences between Noequal Sharp Freezer door and the Noequal Cooler door is the insulation.

Insulation

It is not necessary to change the construction of the Noequal door for sharp freezer temperatures, because the lumber is sufficiently heavy to make the door amply strong for hard service, consequently in order to make it a freezer door only requires that the insulation be of the proper kind and thickness to withstand the low temperatures. Therefore, we use, as near as practical, the same thickness and kind of insulation as you intend to use on the wall into which the door sets, and at this point we will transgress long enough to ask that you be sure to give this information when asking for quotations or ordering. For example: If you are using 4", 5" or 6" of cork board, lith, rock cork, or other standard material upon that part of the wall or partition into which the door sets we recommend that the same thickness be used in the door, and as we lay this material up with broken joints in hot asphalt cement, just like you have it done on your wall, thoroughly coating each sheet

and cementing each layer together as a whole after putting it in the door, we produce the same efficiency in B. T. U. transfer as takes place in the wall and there is no danger of the insulation settling from the slamming of the door, as is apt to be the case when granulated cork is used, even though it is "hammered in."

Metal on the Inside or Outside Face

There is a difference of opinion as to the merit or demerit of galvanized iron on the inside or outside flat faces of freezer doors. Some claim covering the outside (warm side) causes the moisture in the warmer air to precipitate on the metal and prevents it penetrating the insulation inside the door. This may or may not be true, but grant for sake of argument that it is. Do you want precipitation even on the outside face of your door? You do not, then why use metal at all? The chilled metal, when coming in contact with warmer air, with a higher dew point is bound to cause precipitation, just as a pitcher of ice water sweats. Then avoid the metal, make the outside face of the door of wood, which presents no chilled surface to precipitate the moisture, protect the insulation on the inside of the door thoroughly with hot asphalt cement, which will effectually prevent the moisture penetrating it and in our opinion you have a better door, free from precipitation which will drip off on the floor, making a wet, unsightly and unsanitary appearance.

Some argue the inside (cold side) of the door should be lined. This argument has some foundation where the room is cooled by the refrigerant being driven in by a fan where the fan pressure is some times as great as fifteen pounds or more. In such cases the iron if properly applied prevents the air from gradually penetrating through the joints of the T. and G. spruce boards and working its way around the insulation to the outside of the door, and is a real benefit and we recommend it. Furthermore it presents a rather smooth surface, easily cleaned and sanitary, but there is a question as to its benefits from an insulating stand point, and like the iron on the outside, it is liable to cause precipitation when the door is open. Consequently we do not include it in our standard specifications, but when you want it please so state, and we will furnish it applied with oval head galvanized escutcheon pins, closely nailed around the outer edges, and in a diamond pattern, over the entire surface so there will be no buckling or waves, but if the freezer is cooled by direct refrigeration and no fan pressure is present, we believe the usual T. and G. clear white spruce back is all that is necessary, and will not cause a precipitation of moisture.

Sills

When practical we recommend the high sill, Fig. 9, page 17, as it presents a better contact between the door and the sill, by reason of the panel overlapping, but any of the sills shown on page 17, will be furnished.

Standard Sizes

The standard sizes of the Noequal Sharp Freezer Doors and the size wall opening required, are the same as shown by stock list on page 40. For other than stock size doors use "Rules for Determining Wall Opening" immediately following this list.

How to Install

Same as for "Jones" door, see page 26.

Fireproof Freezer Doors

They are constructed and insulated, exactly like the wooden freezer doors, the only difference being the addition of the metal covering. A full description of which is given under the head of "Fireproof Doors", page 42.

The Hardware

We use our heavy Jones Automatic Self-tightening Fastener and Adjustable Spring Hinges, described and illustrated on pages 19 to 23, which you are especially requested to read, in order to get some idea of its great strength, durability and efficiency and also pages 38 "Hardware," of its especial adaptability to the Noequal type of door.

Specifications for "Noequal Sharp Freezer Doors"

The standard specifications of what we furnish with the freezer door is the same as described on page 8, except the insulation, the kind and thickness of which we have just explained above.

When Asking for Quotations

The same questions asked under this heading, on page 27, apply to the Freezer Door, which you will please read, in order to save the delay of correspondence. Especially do not forget to give the thickness of insulation on the wall in which the respective doors will set, or else give the extreme temperature on both sides of the door so we will know how thick the insulation in the door should be.

State whether you want either flat face of the door covered with galvanized iron.

Instructions for Ordering

See paragraph upon same subject on page 27.

CHAPTER VI.

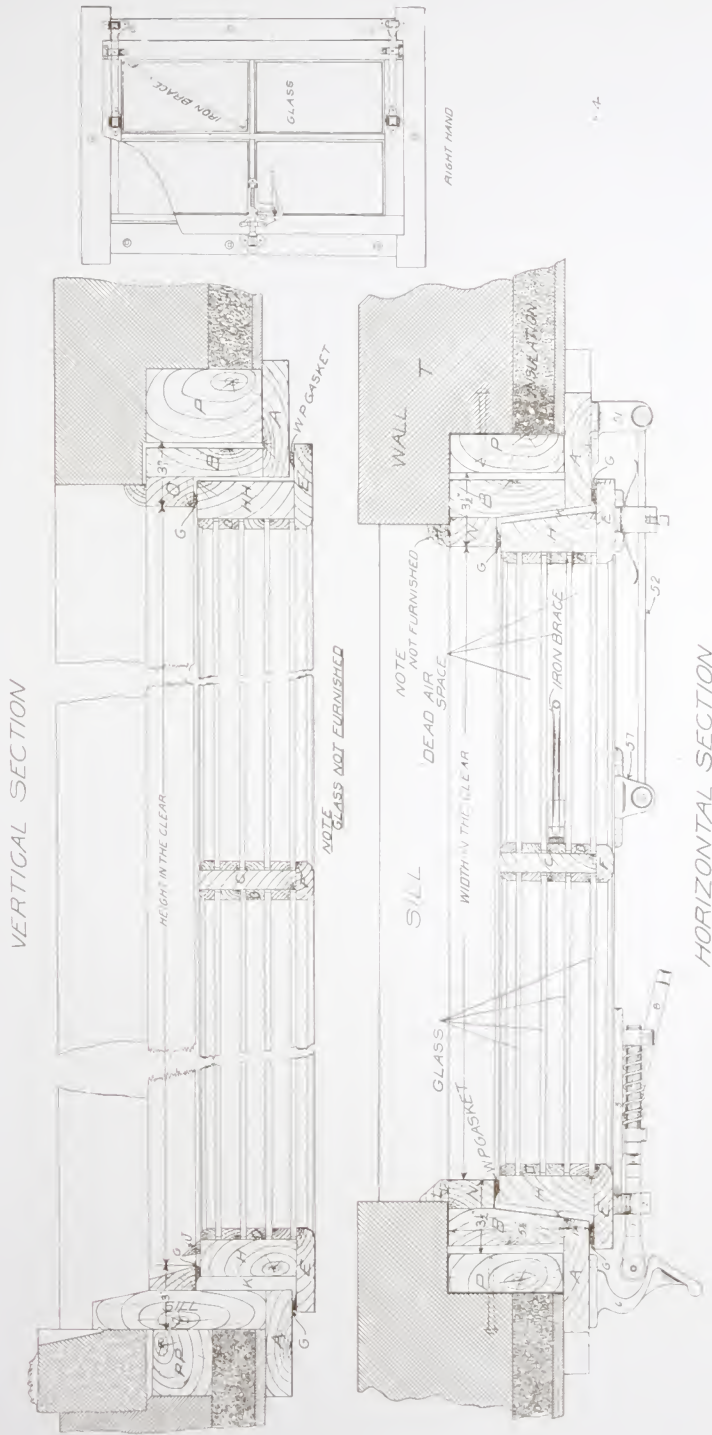
JONES COLD STORAGE WINDOWS

Our special Cold Storage Windows, fireproof or non-fireproof, for coolers and beer cellars, or other places requiring natural light or ventilation, are entirely different from the old style window with sliding sash, or even the double or triple swinging sash, which seldom fit tight, and if they are made tight swell and stick so it is almost impossible to open them.

COLD STORAGE WINDOW OPEN



Fig. 31. The single sash is arranged to receive as many thicknesses of glass as desired, with parting strips between. The window is usually arranged to swing into the inside of the room.



JONES COLD STORAGE WINDOW

Fig. 32

Note the similarity of construction between our Windows and Doors by comparing the above with Figs. 2 and 3, page 10.

COLD STORAGE WINDOW OPEN



Fig. 33.

Showing sash cut into small lights. It is more expensive to have the sash cut into small lights. We usually use two or four lights.

Our Window is made exactly like our door as will be seen by comparing window sections, Fig. 32 with Figs. 2 and 3, page 10. They enjoy all of the advantages of heavy construction, with two seals of contact between the single sash and the frame, with a half inch air space to take up swelling, and the sash will not stick fast.

Standard Specifications and Construction

We furnish a single sash, shipped hung in the frame, with heavy galvanized hardware ready to set in the wall opening, as shown in sectional views on page 49.

The sash $5\frac{1}{2}$ " thick is arranged to receive as many thicknesses of glass and air spaces as desired. (We arrange for four thicknesses of glass and three air spaces when nothing to the contrary is specified).

We tack temporarily in place the parting strips to separate the several thicknesses of glass, but we do not furnish the glass, because of the excessive freight rate on articles glazed, and the likelihood of breakage in transit. Furthermore in buying a large quantity of glass for the building you can buy it cheaper than we could furnish it. The frame is built just like our door frame, the same rabbet strip, for forming the double seals of contact, page 15, as has the door. The single sash is hung in this frame with our Jones Automatic Self-tightening Fastener and Adjustable Spring Hinge, which thoroughly compresses the double row of waterproof gaskets, GG, Fig. 32, entirely around the opening, top, bottom and sides, making an absolutely tight joint.

The sill shown in vertical section, Fig. 32, is standard, but will be modified to suit conditions.

The front panel of the sash and casing of the frame is of No. 1 yellow pine, the remainder of the sash and the jambs of the frame are of clear spruce. Specifications for Brewery windows see page 53.

Special attention is called to our improved method of bracing the sash so it will not sag at the front corner. We insert through the hinged edge of the sash a galvanized steel rod or brace extending diagonally across the opening of one of the lights as shown in upper right hand light of isometric drawing, Fig. 32.

DOUBLE COLD STORAGE WINDOW



Fig. 33.

STOCK SIZES OF COLD STORAGE WINDOWS

DIMENSIONS INSIDE OF FRAME "IN THE CLEAR"					WALL OPENING REQUIRED				SASH DIVIDED INTO LIGHTS LIKE ISOMETRIC DRAWING, FIGURE 32			APPROX. WEIGHT CRATED
WIDTH			HEIGHT		WIDTH		HEIGHT		No. of Lights	Size of Glass		
No.	Ft.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.	Ft.	Ins.		Width Ins.	Height Ins.	Pounds
1	1	5	1	11	2	0	2	6	2	16	10	100
2	2	2	2	11	2	9	3	6	4	12	16	150
3	2	2	4	3	2	9	4	10	4	12	24	160
4	2	6	4	3	3	1	4	10	4	14	24	170
5	2	10	4	11	3	5	5	6	4	16	28	220
6	3	2	5	3	3	9	5	10	4	18	30	240

By referring to Fig. 32 you will see what is meant by "in the clear". By using stock sizes and being sure to mark on the builders plan the size of the wall opening, you will get more prompt shipment. Other sizes built to order.

The above will be furnished for four layers of glass unless otherwise ordered. Can be furnished for greater or less number of thickness of glass, also the above sizes can be furnished divided into a greater or less number of light than shown.

The above sizes are standard for fireproof windows also and the size of the wall opening required is the same.

How to Install

Directions for installing are exactly the same as for a door given in full on page 26. "How to Install." But a word on glazing may not be amiss. After the frame is properly set, with the sash swung open, remove the "separating strips" found tacked temporarily in place, in the opening containing the brace rod, then with a screw driver engage the upper exposed end of the brace rod and slip it up out of the way, insert first layer of glass, tack the strips back in place, caulk with soft putty or white lead, set in second glass and then slip the brace rod back in place and screw it down until the sash fits in the frame properly without binding, put in remainder of glass in this opening and proceed with each opening in the same manner. After all glass are in place if sash has sagged tighten brace rod as before. It is not necessary to remove any of the glass to do this.

When Asking for Quotations

State: Number required, Standard or Fireproof, kind of lumber wanted, if any special choice, width and height in the clear or size of the wall opening (state plainly which is given). For meaning of "in the clear" see Fig. 32, page 49. Special information concerning the windows.

Instructions for Ordering

Give all the above information and in addition state whether the sash is to open right or left hand. If this is not given it necessitates the delay of correspondence before we can ship.

Brewery Windows

Because of the universal use of Cooler Windows in brew cellars, and the great demand for our improved window by this line of trade, we have taken pains to find out what is required and what will best suit their requirements, and we have ascertained from some of the leading brewery engineers and architects that the window as covered by our "Standard Specifications and Construction, page 50, is very satisfactory, except that it should be made of cypress instead of yellow pine and spruce. Therefore our standard specifications for brewery work cover the use of No. 1 clear cypress throughout for both the sash and frame. It is slightly more expensive, but also more satisfactory for this line of trade.

Fireproof Windows

The fireproof window is furnished entirely covered with either galvanized iron or tin, applied with lock seams and joints with no exposed nail heads or solder. The sash, each mullion, and the frames are completely covered, leaving no exposed woodwork. It should be glazed with one layer of fire glass on the outside.

CHAPTER VII.

NOEQUAL REVOLVING DOOR (PATENTED)

Especially adapted for passing Ice Cream Cans to and from Hardening Rooms and for use in creameries.

It consists of an outer circular casement or frame, encasing a four-compartment turnstile, revolving upon a steel axis and riding on a cone-shaped bearing of special design, allowing free movement under load.

Standard Construction

Each of the four wings of the turnstile are built up, of two thicknesses of T. and G. clear spruce, with two thicknesses of heavy waterproof paper between (see section A-A next page) and four rubber seals make contact with the outer casement at top, bottom and sides, insuring airtight joints.

The sill or floor of the turnstile upon which the can rests is made of heavy oak and covered with heavy galvanized plates, designed so the inner edges extend up the compartment partitions and the outer edge is bent down around the edge of the turnstile sill, so as to protect it from damage. These plates being made of one piece of metal are easily cleaned.

A small "Noequal" sharp freezer door insulated with cork board closes the opening on the outside of the wall, making perfect

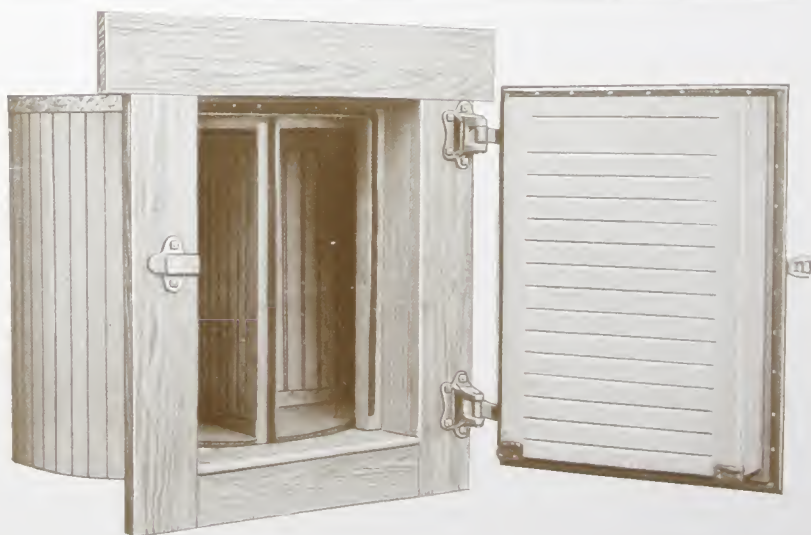


Fig. 34. Front view of Revolving Ice Cream Door.

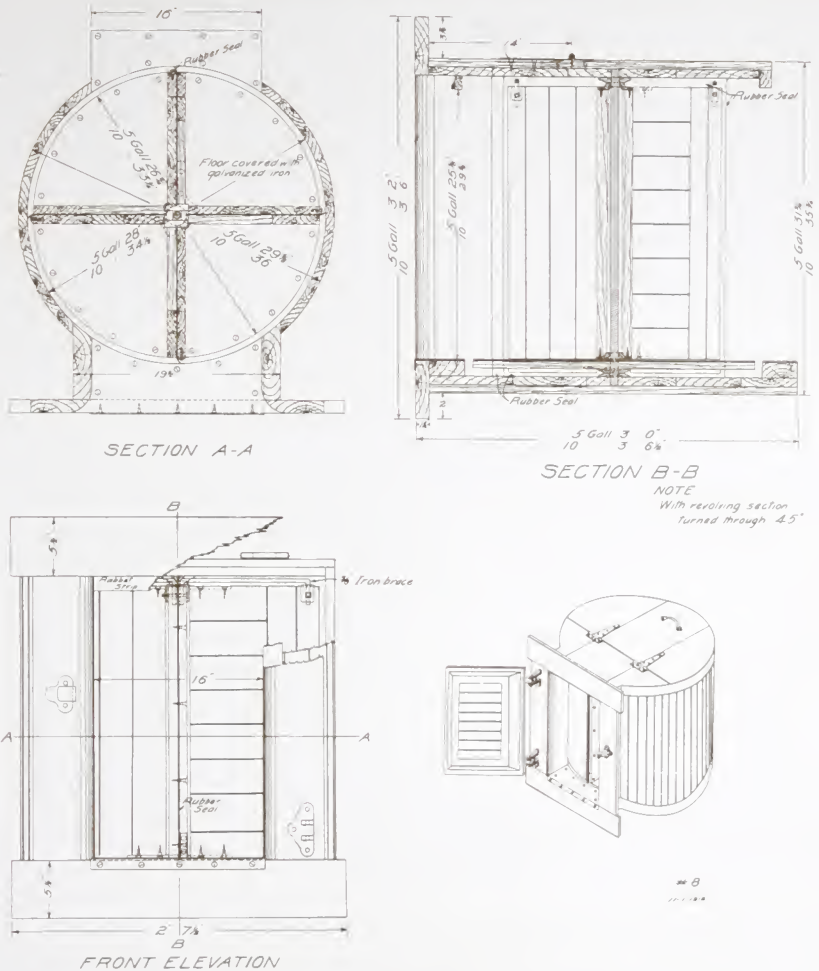


Fig. 35

Sectional view of "Noequal" Revolving Ice Cream Door, showing dimensions for both the 20 and 40 quart size.

protection against loss of refrigeration. The sill of this door as well as a corresponding sill in the rear, (see section B-B above,) are covered with a heavy galvanized plate. Note in "front elevation" how iron laps and protects edge of sill). Both sills are level with the floor of the turnstile. Section A-A shows how completely the floor or bottom of the machine is armored.

It can be easily cleaned by pulling out axis, raising hinged top, (see isometric drawing) and by folding the one wing, the whole turnstile can be lifted out.

For simplicity, strength of construction, ease of operation and insulating efficiency it cannot be excelled, and every ice cream hardening room should be fully equipped with them, minimizing

the necessity of opening the large freezer door. The amount of refrigeration lost by having to open the large door to get out a small article will pay for this machine in a short time, and the drop in temperature occasioned by opening the large door once, is greater than for a whole day's use of the revolving door.

Stock Sizes

20 Quarts, weight 300 lbs. 40 Quarts, weight 350 lbs.

These sizes are usually on hand for immediate shipment. Other sizes built to order.

Specifications

We furnish the machine complete as above described and as shown on pages 34 & 35, ready to set in the wall.

How to Install

A sub-frame should be built in the wall and the machine bolted fast with lag bolts through the front casing like any other cold storage door. Then build in around it with insulating material, being careful to make the joints tight.

It may be set in the floor so that your finished floor line is about flush with the sill of the revolving door, or it may be set up as high in the wall as desired. It is very convenient to set it so the sill will be about 2' 8" above the floor, as it is easier for the men to load and unload, especially if the cans are being handled from a bench or shelf. If the latter installation is used be sure to build a very substantial frame work to support the combined weight of the machine and possibly four full cans.

Instructions for Ordering

When asking for quotations or ordering simply state in gallons or quarts size of largest can you handle, and if nothing is said to the contrary the small freezer door on the front will be hung right hand, as shown in the cut page 54.

BRICK ICE CREAM DOORS

We make a little door for passing brick ice cream out of the hardening room with a minimum loss of refrigeration that will interest you. It is not a revolving door, it is simply a very small freezer door, only slightly larger than the brick itself, but it is insulated for freezer temperatures, fits tight and does not cost much.

CHAPTER VIII.

REFRIGERATOR FRONTS

Below we show a few of the very many styles of fronts for "Built in Refrigerators" which we have made. We furnish the whole front ready to set in place. When asking for price, make pencil sketch showing approximate outside dimensions, how many doors in the front, the size of each and how you want them arranged.



Fig. 36. Four large doors in one frame.



Fig. 37. For very small doors we use regular refrigerator hardware instead of our Jones hardware. The small hardware is furnished in galvanized, nickel or brass finish.

CHAPTER IX.

VERTICAL SLIDING COLD STORAGE DOOR

Used in Racking Rooms or other places lacking floor space. The door is fitted with gasket seals so when closed (Fig. 39) the Automatic Concentric Clamping Device makes the joints airtight. It is the only door made with a fastener that automatically clamps the door tight when it closes and is self-releasing when you raise the door.

We furnish the insulated door hung in the frame with two galvanized self-lubricating steel cables and counter-balancing weights enclosed in a box frame. The cable sheaves are galvanized and very large, insuring long life to the cables. Corners of the frame are protected with galvanized angles. Perfectly balanced, and will not wear the gaskets by sliding against them. Made in any size. To install anchor your rough studs securely in the wall as the building goes up, then fasten our frame to them with lag screws. (Fig. 38, "Horizontal Section.")



FIG. 38.

SLIDING DOORS

Fig. 39. (On right.) Sliding Door, closed and automatically clamped against the gaskets at top, bottom and sides.

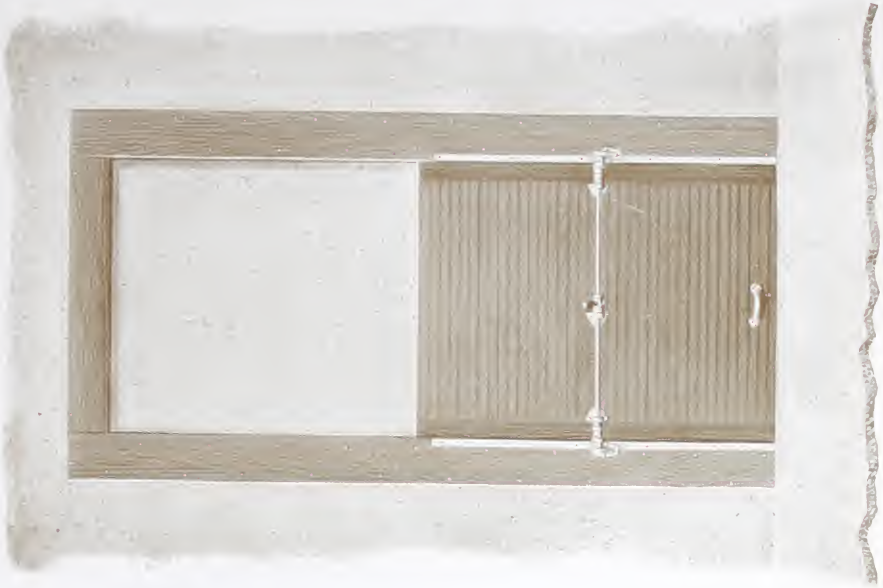


Fig. 39

Fig. 40. (On left.) Sliding Door, partly open. The clamping device keeps the door away from the gaskets when in motion. The angles on the corners prevent wear.

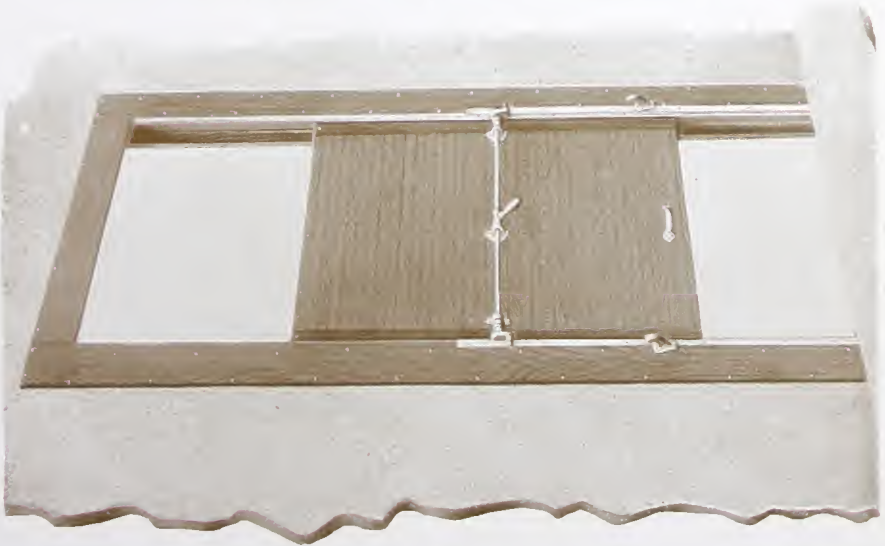


Fig. 40

CHAPTER X.

JONES AUTOMATIC ICE DOORS AND CHUTES WITH AND WITHOUT RECORDING DEVICE

We make two distinct types of Automatic Ice Doors and Chutes, one known as the "**Jones**," and the other as the "**Noequal**."

This chapter is devoted exclusively to the "**Jones**" type, and in this type we make the "**Jones**" Automatic Ice Door, Fig. 42, and the "**Jones**" Tandem Automatic Ice Chutes, Fig. 44.

The **Door** means a single curved steel door encased in a box-like frame, Fig. 42, and the **Tandem Chute** means two of these curved steel doors, place tandem in the same box-like frame, Fig. 44. To avoid confusion we will treat these separately. These machines need no introduction to our old friends and patrons, as we have been making them for eight years, and of their efficiency we have many testimonials. Because of the extreme simplicity of construction the price is correspondingly low. They lack all



Fig. 41. Front view of "**Jones**" Automatic Ice Door. The front view of the Jones Tandem Automatic Ice Chute is the same.

intricate and delicate parts, and differ from every other automatic door or chute made in two important particulars. First, the curved steel door is **hinged at the side** of the box-like frame enclosing it, instead of at the top, thereby doing away with air checks, or weight, which to those whose doors work up and down are indispensable in order to prevent the weight of the door battering the machine to pieces when falling back into closed position. Second they are the smallest machine for the purpose made, as shown by dimensions in Figs. 42 and 44, and they occupy no floor space, setting entirely in the wall as shown by cut on page 63.

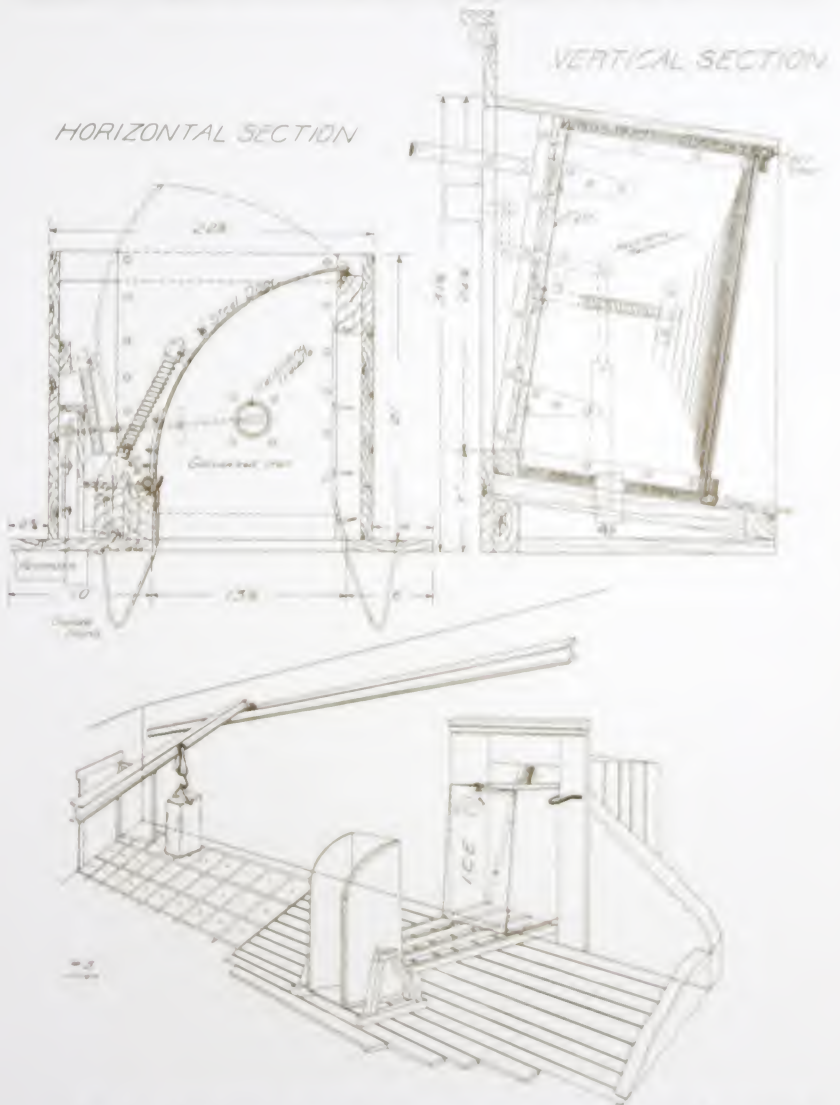


Fig. 42. Sectional views giving dimensions required in order to make the wall opening the proper size for $11\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ " block.

Construction of Jones Automatic Ice Door

It consists of a box-like wooden frame made of $\frac{7}{8}$ " T. and G. clear spruce, encasing a curved steel door. The sill or floor is made of 2" oak covered with a galvanized steel plate bent over on the front and rear edges and securely screwed fast. This sill is made on an incline of 10" in 6'. The sides of the box-like frame are reinforced with heavy wooden guides protected with flat steel ribs or guides which project divergently beyond the front of the machine as shown in horizontal section of Fig. 42, guiding the block squarely into the opening, preventing damage to the corners of the machine or breakage of the ice. The opening is only slightly larger than the block of ice itself, consequently no loss of cold air even when the block is passing.

The steel door is hinged with extra heavy T. hinges bolted through the door and riveted and fastened to the door post timber which is of 2" oak, with bolts clear through it, and the door cannot get loose or wobbly. As the ice enters the opening, the full length of the 22" edge strikes the curve steel door, which is such a gradual curve it positively will not break off the corner of the ice, pushing the door aside, with no check to the momentum of the block, and as soon as the ice has cleared the opening the door is snapped shut by a spring without shock or jar, as it only has to close over a space of 11", where as doors that are hinged at the top have to fall through a space of 22" with a great knock. The spring for closing is the only one used in the whole machine. It is a spirally wound, non-corrosive brass, compression spring and being under pressure only when the block of ice is actually passing, which is only instantaneous, will last for several seasons, and then can be replaced in ten minutes with a new one. When closed the steel door lays against waterproof gaskets and felt, making a tight seal.

With or Without Recording Mechanism

The Jones Automatic Ice Door is made either with or without the Mechanical Recorder for counting the number of blocks passed through. The only difference in the construction of the "Jones" Automatic Ice Door and the "Jones" Automatic Ice Recording Door is that an offset is built on the front of the sill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " high, making a small step over which the block of ice slides and when the rear end of the block drops from the offset or step, it drops upon the "Recording Treadle", or plunger, shown in horizontal section of Fig. 42, thus the block is not registered until its **rear end** drops on the treadle, consequently two or more blocks may be pushed through, end against end, without any space between them and still each block will be registered, and the velocity of the block will not be retarded in the least, consequently more ice can be handled in a given time than with any other Recording Door made.

The "Recording Treadle," or plunger, is connected to the register, placed conveniently on the front casing, as shown by the cut

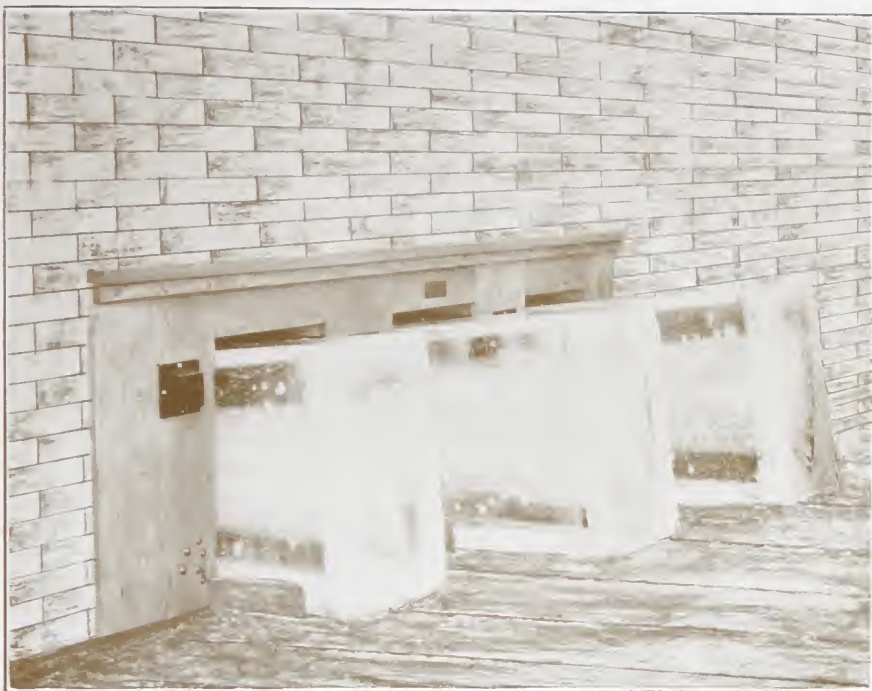


Fig. 43. Made for passing one, two or three blocks at a time. Should only one block be passed through a triple machine only one will be recorded.

above, at the upper left hand side of the opening, by a simple system of steel levers, as shown by dotted lines in horizontal and vertical sections of Fig. 42. There are no springs or delicate parts to get out of order in this recording mechanism. A heavy block of ice cannot fail to push the treadle down, and a small weight pulls it back into position instantly. Nothing could be more simple.

Electric Register

When wanted an electric register will be furnished with these machines, either in addition to the mechanical register or with the electrical register only. We furnish the proper contact mechanism on the machine, and the electric register which may be hung in the office or set on the desk. We do not furnish the wire. Do not fail to state whether alternating or direct current and voltage. It may be operated with batteries.

Double or Triple Ice Doors

These machines are made in batteries, as shown above, for handling one, two, three or more blocks of ice simultaneously, either with or without the recording device and each opening has its independent register and should only one block be passed through a triple machine, only one would be recorded.

Combined Ice Door and Cold Storage Door

When using an ice door directly from storage room to loading platform where there is apt to be a great difference in temperature, it is often desirable to have a small cold storage door to close at night, or when ice is not being handled. For this purpose we build a combined ice door with a small cold storage door on the exit end. The cold storage door is exactly like a large door, so far as its construction, insulation and hardware is concerned. It closes the opening tight and prevents meltage.

Where Floors and Platform are on the same level

We make the bottom or sill of the machine level instead of on an incline, as shown in Fig. 42. "Vertical Section."

Stock Sizes

There is but one stock size, and that is for handling the regular $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 22\frac{1}{2}"$ block, in any length, Two Hundred, Three Hundred or Four Hundred pounds size. The size of the wall opening required for this size is shown in Fig. 42, and is the same either with or without the registering device.

How to Install

Be sure to provide wall opening of the proper size, and build in a 2" plank sub-frame. Shove the machine into the opening and fasten with lag bolts through the front casing. Fill in around the box-like frame with insulation, concrete, or other handy material. As shown by vertical section Fig. 42 the entrance to the machine is 7" and the rear about $2\frac{3}{4}"$ high. If convenient it is a good plan to have this much difference in the floor elevations; if not, set either on top of the floor or imbed into the floor until the top of the sill at exit end is on floor level, then build a skid two or three feet long and fasten securely to the floor in front of the machine. This will make a very easy grade for raising the block to properly enter the machine, or have the machine made with a level bottom. Do not let the block have too much momentum when entering the machine. It is an unnecessary hardship on the machine and may break the corners off the ice. An incline of 1" or $1\frac{1}{2}"$ to the foot is enough.

Instructions for Ordering

Give the dimensions of the block of ice to be handled in inches, state whether **with** or **without** recording device. If the bottom or sill is wanted level so state or it will be furnished beveled, as per Fig. 42, and follow with such special information as you may desire to give, as for instance, electric register, small cold storage door on exit end, etc.

"JONES" TANDEM AUTOMATIC ICE CHUTE, WITH OR WITHOUT RECORDING DEVICE

As explained in the second paragraph, page 60, the Tandem Chute is built exactly like the Door except that the Tandem Chute has two curved steel doors, placed tandem in the same box-like frame, see cut below, making a confined air space between, consequently is better protection against loss of refrigeration. The Tandem Chute may be furnished with or without the recording device, single, double or triple, or with a small cold storage door on the exit end. It can be furnished with any of the equipment described on the preceding pages for the Ice Door, and in order to get a comprehensive idea of the Tandem Chute it is necessary to first read the description of the Door, beginning on page 60.

Stock Sizes—Same as for Ice Door, page 64. The size wall opening for the standard, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$, size is shown in Fig. 44.

How to Install—Same as for ice door, page 64. **Instructions for Ordering**—Same as for ice door, page 64.

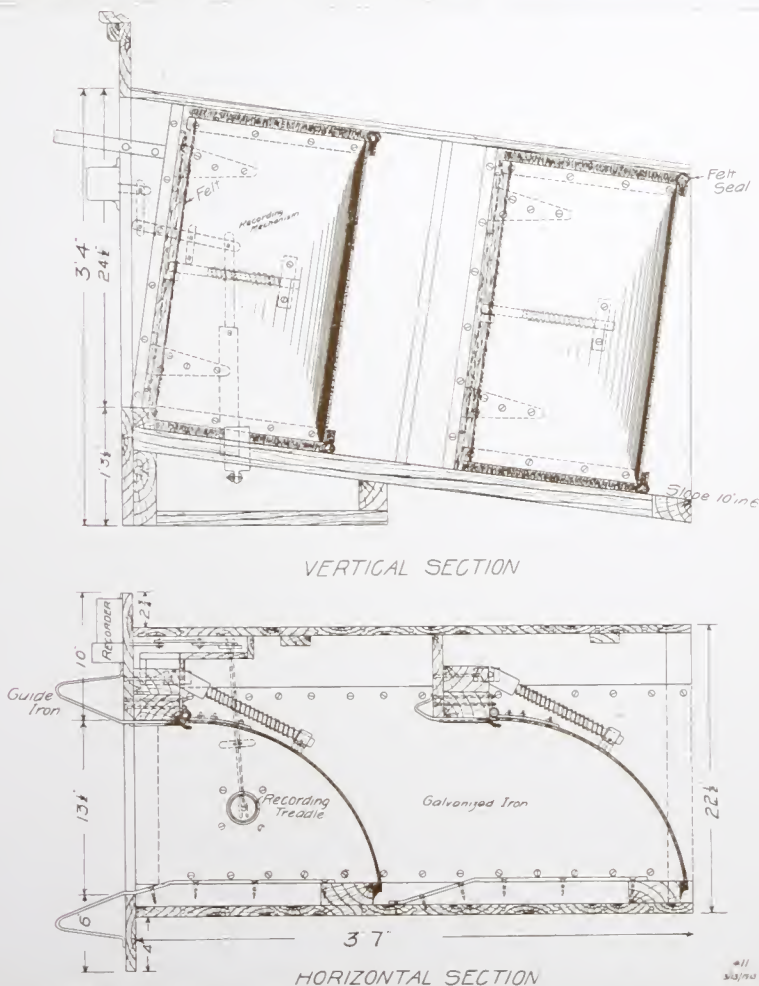


Fig. 44. Sectional views giving dimensions of the wall opening for the Standard $11\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ block.

CHAPTER XI.

NOEQUAL ALL STEEL AUTOMATIC ICE CHUTE

This chute is constructed entirely of steel, no wood entering into its make up, consequently practically indestructible.

Construction

The walls, top and bottom are made of $\frac{3}{16}$ " boiler plate steel. The plates are bolted together, riveted and reinforced by angles, making a very rigid job. The curved steel door counter balanced by a weight is covered on the back with an inch of hair felt, cemented fast to the door with hot asphalt, and the exposed surface of the felt is given another coat of asphalt, rendering it impervious to moisture, and covered with a sheet of galvanized iron for protection, then a row of bolts around the entire outside edge, extending through the door, insulation and galvanized cover, Fig. 45, hold them firmly together and prevents the insulation ever getting loose, regardless of hard service. When the door is closed it rests on angles which have the same conformation as the door, and bolted to the side walls of the chute. On these angles are waterproof gasket, and across the top and bottom are felt seals making the contacts tight. The steel door is pivoted on a steel axis, to which it is riveted, giving that ease of motion not found on others. The sides are reinforced by steel guides which extend beyond the front of the machine, as shown by isometric drawing, Fig. 45, and serve to guide the ice into the opening without danger of breaking the corner off the block, by striking against the edge.

The bottom is set on an incline of 10" in 6', as shown in Fig. 45, and reinforced with steel angles giving added strength.

The bottom may be made level if the floors on the receiving and discharging ends are in the same level.

This machine is not made with a mechanical registering device, but will be furnished with the electrical register described on page 63. If wanted with this register give kind of current, and voltage, or it may be worked with batteries. Give this information when asking for quotations or ordering.

Combined Ice Chute and Cold Storage Door

We combine on the exit end of the chute a small wooden cold storage door in same manner as described on page 64.

Double or Triple Ice Chutes

We make the chute for handling one, two, three or more blocks of ice simultaneously, in single units containing as many openings side by side, as are desired. See cut of "Jones" triple ice door, page 63. Fig. 43.

STOCK SIZE

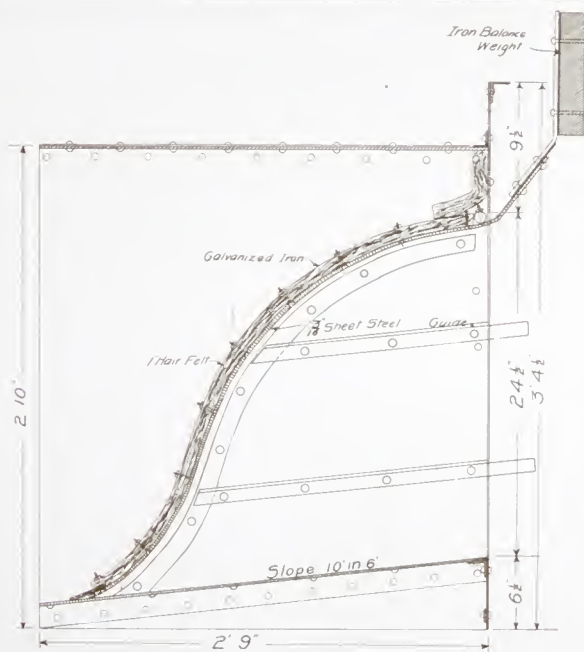
We carry in stock and usually have for immediate shipment the chute for handling the $11\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ " block on edge. The dimensions of the wall opening required for this size is shown in Fig. 45. It weighs 375 lbs., crated ready for shipment.

How to Install

The directions for installing are the same as for the "Jones" Ice Door, page 64.

Instructions for Ordering

Same as for "Jones" Ice Door, page 64.



VERTICAL SECTION

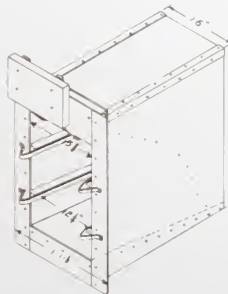
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Fig. 45. Sectional view giving dimensions of the wall opening for the Standard $11\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ " block.

